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Squalus Bow Is Raised, Then Sinks From Sight; Tokyo Fliers Reach Nome

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 28, 1939

Squalus Bow Breaks Surface, Sinks Again

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—The bow of the disabled submarine Squalus broke the surface today but again disappeared beneath the surface as salvagers prepared to tow ner to the Navy Yard.

A radio message from Admiral Cyrus W. Cole, in charge of salvage operations, reported: "Bow surfaced at 10:44 (E. D. T.) at 50-degree list to port and slowly sank. Started blowing aft section and surfaced stern pontoons at 11:28. Ship apparently righted herself to some degree and now endeavoring to raise bow."

Navy Yard officials said they believed operations were progressing in an entirely satisfactory manner and they expected the Squalus would be surfaced momentarily.

Sunken Submarine Thetis Towed Eight Miles

LIVERPOOL, England (AP)—The British submarine Thetis, in which 99 men were trapped on a test dive in Liverpool Bay June 1, was dragged eight miles toward the shore today in the first successful lift by salvage experts. Eight additional lifts will be necessary before the Thetis can be beached.

Japanese Round-World Plane Lands at Nome

NOME Alaska (AP)—Their first and most difficult flight safely over, seven Japanese aviators on a round-the-world good-will flight serviced their monoplane today for a hop to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, en route to the United States.

Pilot Sumitoshi Nakao, holder of a Berlin-to-Tokyo flight record, was in command of the ship, flying under sponsorship of the Tokyo newspaper, Nichi Nichi, and the Osaka Mainichi.

Throngs greeted the ship upon its arrival here. American and Japanese flags were placed in its standards. Representatives of the Army and Coast Guard were on the reception committee.

Normandie Reaches N. Y. After Ocean Race

NEW YORK (AP)—The French liner Normandie arrived today with 1,417 passengers after a fast voyage.

Partial blackouts were ordered after the second night out; no radio messages were permitted to be sent from the ship, and incoming radio news was incomplete and noncommittal. Many passengers believed the ship went unusually far north on its course and some thought it pursued a zigzag course. [Details: Page 5.]

Jerusalem Banks Closed for Three Days

JERUSALEM (AP)—A three-day banking holiday was ordered yesterday by the Government following several runs on smaller Tel Aviv banks. Other emergency measures included initiation of food control, issuance of gas masks, and concentration of troops and heavy artillery to protect Haifa's harbor, refineries, and oil pipe lines.

California Clipper Lands at New Caledonia

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The California Clipper, on a survey flight from San Francisco to New Zealand, arrived at Noumea, New Caledonia, yesterday after a 1,988-mile flight from Canton Island, Pan American Airways reported. Next leg is from New Caledonia to Auckland, New Zealand.

Queen Whilhelmina to Stress Neutrality on Air

THE HAGUE (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina will make a radiocast tonight on the international situation to her people at home and the approximately 60,000,000 subjects of the Netherlands in the East Indies.

The Queen is expected to emphasize the strict neutrality of the Netherlands in any European conflict and her hopes for peace.

V. F. W. Chief Warns That War Could Easily Involve U. S.

By Roland Sawyer

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Under a solemn warning that if Another World War breaks out in Europe the United States may again be forced to take part, the Fortieth National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars opened in Boston today with exercises at Symphony Hall.

Directly following addresses of welcome by local public officials, the V. F. W. Commander-in-Chief, Eugene I. Van Antwerp, declared that despite efforts to remain neutral, "we may as well accept the fact that belligerenas will try to force America to take part when another World War gets under way."

A similar outlook was given by the Assistant Secretary of War, Louis Johnson, who also addressed the opening session today. In 1914 the United States Government exhorted its citizens to remain neutral, said Colonel Johnson, but "such an appeal today would be meaningless and absurd."

Both Colonel Johnson and Commander Van Antwerp agreed that while the primary interest of the United States is to remain at peace, the time is at hand when the Nation may be forced into another world conflict to attain that peace.

On this theme, which became the keynote of the opening session, Colonel Johnson declared: "At the moment we are approaching a rendezvous with international peril, and it behooves us all to think clearly—and to learn from experience."

Similarly, Commander Van Antwerp advised the veterans that any idea that a war in Europe is of no concern to America is an illusion. "We know from experience," he said, "that belligerents have no respect for the rights of neutrals: that force is our only defense against an invasion of our rights as a world power."

These two speeches climaxed the colorful military exercises which marked the opening of this encampment. Symphony Hall, which normally seats about 3,000, was packed by an attendance well over that figure as Col. Joseph F. Timilty, Boston's Police Commissioner, called the convention to order. Officials estimate total attendance in Boston to be about 50,000.

Then came the salute to the colors carried out with meticulous military precision, singing of the National Anthem, invocation, and addresses of welcome. Salutations to the veterans came from Commissioner Timilty, Mayor Tobin, the New England governors, and various departmental commanders in Massachusetts veterans organizations.

Saltonstall's Tribute

Particular tribute was paid to the V. F. W. by Governor Saltonstall. Pointing out that the V. F. W. is composed of soldiers who have engaged in conflict, not only in the World War, but in all conflicts as far back as the Spanish War, Gov. Saltonstall declared that the veterans are "a bulwark of sound judgment" in guarding the United States against future dangers.

These tributes, together with fervent declarations and re-declarations of the traditional patriotism of the V. F. W. for Americanism, for America's "standard of living unequaled in any other part of the globe," for "priceless" American citizenship, for America "the most fortunate of countries," for Americans "the happiest people on earth," lead up to the messages which Colonel Johnson and Commander Van Antwerp had to bring to the veterans.

Apart from his outlook on America's part in another world conflict, Colonel Johnson cast a share of blame for the present crisis over Danzig and the Polish Corridor upon Congress for its failure to repeal the Neutrality Act, lift-

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Rediscovering America

By R. H. Markham

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War Clouds Cancel Engineers' Meeting

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 28

The British American Engineering Congress, set for New York Sept. 4-8, was canceled today.

The reason, announced jointly by two American engineering societies sponsoring the meeting, was cancellation of their visit by 300 British engineers.

Many of them, the announcement stated, are key men in Great Britain's industrial mobilization. They were to have sailed for New York last Saturday. The American organizations are the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and American Society of Civil Engineers. The Engineering Institute of Canada had expected to participate.

Business Grows, Jobs Mount And Income Expands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—Business throughout the United States made impressive gains during the first seven months of this year as compared to the corresponding portion of 1938, according to reports from three federal agencies, and this improvement carried on into a new high for placements in private industry through public employment offices during July.

Workers for wages and salaries received $25,250,000,000 in the first seven months of 1939, which was $1,210,000,000 or 5 per cent more than in the same months last year, the Department of Commerce announced in its monthly survey of national income.

Last month 213,029 persons found jobs in private industry directly through the public employment offices and 121,270 more were employed with some assistance from these offices—a record for the Employment Service, according to the Social Security Board, which has lately taken over the Employment Service.

Building permits for 2,038 cities showed a substantial or at least incipient building boom from January through July in the form of an increase of 27 per cent over the same months of last year, totaling more than $5,700,000,000 worth of construction since the first of the year, the Department of Labor reported, and the rate of building activity in July was only seasonally lower than in June.

During Congress' Session

All these increases, it is significant to note, were recorded even before the adjournment of Congress early in August and before the present international crisis had reached a stage to generate either a war boom or depression except as the tension in April may have had a retarding effect.

In the Commerce Department figures it was found that income payments to individuals thus far in 1939 had totaled $37,985,000,000, an increase of 3 per cent over last year. The entire increase was in the pay rolls factor which constitutes two-thirds of the total, while other income, such as profits, rents, dividends and interest, fell off slightly. Taking July alone, there was enough of a rise in industrial and agricultural income nearly to cover a sharp drop of $18,000,000 in work relief payments. The index of employees' compensation declined from 84.8 in June to 84.6 in July but after adjustment for seasonal trends the total income index stood unchanged at 83.5 for both months.

If business activity should continue at this rate for the remainder of the year, the total national income for 1939 would be somewhere between $66,000,000,000 and $67,000,000,000, which is a considerable gain from the rate during the slump of late 1938 but would require still further improvement to reach the rate on which Treasury estimates of Government revenue were based in the 1938 budget.

General Jobs Increase

The Employment Service's increase in job placements in private industry was general throughout all geographic sections of the United States, the Social Security Board said. The greatest increases were in the Pacific Coast States, with a gain of 69.7 per cent over last July and in the East North Central Region, with 63.1 per cent. The total of direct placements with private employers was 36 per cent higher than that of July, 1938. Another indication that more people were finding work lay in the fact that approximately one-tenth fewer applications for work were received in July than in June and the active file of work-seekers shrank to its lowest ebb since January, 1938.

Some of the building increases for the seven-months period were in Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, New Orleans, Birmingham, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio; Denver, Colo.; Elizabeth and Trenton, N. J.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Dallas, Fort Worth, and San Antonio, Texas; Des Moines, Iowa; Quincy, Cambridge and Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; San Francisco, Oakland, and Los Angeles, Calif.; Rockford, Ill.; Huntington, W. Va.; Toledo, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Kan.; and Saginaw, Mich.

Teach Religion In the Schools, Speakers Urge

Education in America criticized at Institute of Human Relations at Williamstown.

By John L. Blackman, Jr.

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 28—Absence of religious education in American public schools was criticized today by prominent clergymen of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish faith at Williamstown Institute of Human Relations.

Addressing approximately 700 persons, seeking light on the common problems of religious people in the United States, speakers were unanimous in declaring that omission of spiritual instruction from schools—in which everything else is taught, including controversial, political and social questions—tends to "isolate religion from life." It promotes a belief that religious teachings are not applicable to human affairs.

Relation of the church to education of children thus was the first topic to be taken up by the Institute, which opened last night, but other subjects to be explored during the next five days include the church and civil liberties, the church and economic reform, the church and world peace, and other problems under the broad heading of "Church and States." While speakers of all denominations agreed upon the need for providing more religious education, they were divided as to the manner in which this should be accomplished.

Religious Teaching

The Protestant speaker, the Rev. Dr. F. Ernest Johnson, Secretary of the Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches, advocated inclusion of undenominational religious teachings in public schools.

On the other hand, Roman Catholic speakers, including the Very Rev. Francis J. MacElwane, President of De Sales College, Toledo, Ohio, and Dr. Carlton J. H. Hayes, Professor of History at Columbia University, advocated that religious teaching should be conducted by the churches with financial assistance from the states.

Dr. Johnson, who was ordained in the Methodist church and who is a Professor of Education at

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British Hint Colonial Grants; Daladier in New Plea to Hitler; Mussolini Ready to Mediate?

Roosevelt prepared to call Congress for neutrality revision if war breaks.

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—Persistence is the key to President Roosevelt's war-prevention efforts here as the President and his advisers study dispatches indicating the growing isolation of Reichsführer Hitler, and it is emphasized at the White House that further messages or action by the President could be arranged within the hour, should events warrant a hope that some good would result.

The question of a possible joint peace message from the majority or all of the 21 American Republics, as a means of further impressing upon Herr Hitler that his remaining friends in this area would in all likelihood be rendered powerless to help him in wartime, remained in doubt. Earlier reports that such a message was being negotiated were later discouraged at the White House and State Department.

Meanwhile the President has made it clear that he is prepared to apply the full terms of the so-called Neutrality Act the moment war should break out in Europe and would instantly call a special session of Congress and exert the full influence of the Administration to revise the law—a revision which would undoubtedly work in behalf of the Anglo-French powers.

The President canceled his plans to return to Hyde Park tonight, and American passenger ships were requested to suspend all calls at German ports which are now regarded semi-officially as a "danger zone."

Gaps in German Chain

As the anxious week-end hours dragged by, the President and his advisers pored over dispatches indicating an apparent steady disintegration of the German alliance system. Italy still far behind in its preparations and probably—no one

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Wide World

Seek Peace Formula

Edouard Daladier (above), Premier of France. Dr. Bernardo Attolico (below), Italian Ambassador to Berlin.

Britain sends Ambassador back to Berlin with reply to Hitler's proposals—Führer said to have extended demands for entire Corridor—Rejects parley with Warsaw.

President Roosevelt made another move to weight the balance toward prevention of war in Europe. He announced that in the event of war, Congress would be called immediately in an effort to revise American neutrality legislation.

Britain sped its Berlin Minister back to Germany with Britain's answer to Herr Hitler's undisclosed proposals. Parliament was called to meet tomorrow to hear a declaration by the Prime Minister and brief speeches by Opposition leaders.

Premier Daladier of France drafted a second letter to Herr Hitler, following the receipt of a lengthy communication from the Reichsführer in reply to a letter from Paris early in the week end. Herr Hitler in his letter to the French Premier, expanded his demands to include, not a "corridor across the Corridor," but the Corridor itself.

Efforts at some form of mediation of the European crisis were reflected in developments in three Capitals. In Berlin it was reported that the Italian Ambassador might be an acceptable person to negotiate some form of settlement. In Rome Fascist circles hinted that Mussolini might be ready to lend his good offices to such a settlement. In London there were indications that a liberal colonial settlement might be the British offer in return for German reasonableness in its demands on Poland.

Mobilization moves continued apace as did steps to evacuate foreigners from the troubled areas in Europe. Russia called its Supreme Soviet to "ratify" the Soviet-German nonaggression Pact. Berlin issuing food cards received word that Herr Hitler had convened a portion of the Reichstag and addressed them in secret session.

Japan's Cabinet fell in reaction to the sudden strains on the anti-Comintern alliance. Assurances that Turkey would support its obligations to the peace front were received during the week end.

Mediation by Mussolini Reported as Hitler Plan; Warsaw Parley Rejected

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Aug. 28—Adolf Hitler was represented in well-informed circles today to be willing to have some friend like Premier Mussolini of Italy mediate in Germany's dispute with Poland which has led Europe to the brink of war.

In rejecting direct negotiations with Warsaw the German Chancellor disclosed that his demands on Poland not only included return of the Free City of Danzig and Pomorze (Polish Corridor) but also vaguely implied he would insist on other "adjustments" at the expense of Poland.

In connection with suggestions that Premier Mussolini would be acceptable as a mediator, reliable sources said that Bernardo Attolico, Italian Ambassador to Germany, is in frequent touch with Herr Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Herr Hitler indicated in a reply to Premier Daladier of France made public early today, that he considered direct talks with Poland would be futile.

"I see no possibility for us on our part to exert influence in the direction of reasonableness upon Poland," the Führer declared.

He did not comment directly on M. Daladier's suggestion that the French Premier was "ready to make every effort which an upright man can undertake" toward a peaceful solution.

Had Herr Hitler intended to ask mediation by M. Daladier he would, it was argued in political circles here, have asked M. Daladier in his reply.

Official quarters said nothing was known in Berlin about a second letter to Herr Hitler which Paris dipatches said M. Daladier was drafting.

Duce Willing to Act?

ROME, Aug. 28 (AP)—Fascists said today that Premier Mussolini was ready to lend his good offices to a settlement of European problems, but indicated that Great Britain and France would have to satisfy both Germany and Italy of their good will.

Virginio Gayda, often the unofficial spokesman of the Government, said Signor Mussolini alone could not "accomplish the miracle expected of him."

"He has need," Signor Gayda wrote in the Giornale d'Italia, "of responsible men of good will who listen to his words and understand with honesty the spirit in which he speaks them."

Signor Gayda said foreign governments and peoples were seeking the "direct intervention of the Duce to save peace."

Signor Mussolini is not idle, Signor Gayda repeated. But he added that the appeals thus far have overlooked the Mussolini policy, which is:

"Understanding and respect of the needs and rights of all peoples, co-operation among the great nations responsible for European history, and courageous revision and repair of absurd and obvious injustices."

Colonial Grant to Reich Hinted by Britain If Polish Accord Reached

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 28—Though the Mediterranean has been closed to British shipping since midnight by the English Government's order and more and more frontiers, including the Rhine frontier between France and Germany, are also being closed to normal traffic, it is felt here that the return of the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, to Berlin today with British suggestions for a settlement leaves the door to peace still open—if Herr Hitler is ready to confer on terms.

[Sir Nevile, according to Associated Press dispatches left for Berlin this afternoon.

The British Cabinet met today to approve the final draft of its message to Herr Hitler, expected to state Britain's case before the world in the event of either peace or war. Associated Press dispatches indicated the British position was that "removal of threats of force" was the first condition for negotiations with Germany. Britain also was expected to declare that the Polish-German quarrel must be considered separately from any negotiations of a European settlement.

A special session of Parliament was called for 2:45 p. m. tomorrow to hear a statement from Prime Minister Chamberlain and to take any action thought necessary.

Mr. Chamberlain had an audience with King George late in the day. The King earlier received the War Minister, Leslie Hore-Belisha.]

The position as seen by the diplomatic world is that both sides have now sketched, though in vague outline, conditions upon which they are prepared to negotiate.

There is an immense gulf between them and perhaps the most ominous feature is that in the past Herr Hitler has always raised his demands when his opponents objected to them. But until he does so it is still possible for him to take a different line this time.

It is regarded here as absolutely certain that unless he does whittle down his demands—and whittles them down most drastically—no agreement is possible.

'Purely German Questions'

For Herr Hitler's reply to the letter of Premier Daladier of France has raised the complicating factor that the German leader speaks of wanting the Corridor as well as Danzig. This is a sharp increase over the previous German declarations in which "a corridor across the Corridor" had been asked.

This has given rise to the impression here that Herr Hitler considers that Danzig and the Corridor do not concern anybody, not even Poland, except Germany. He insists that they should be treated as purely German questions. When that standpoint has been accepted he is ready to discuss the "Polish

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This Changing World

The Peace Problem—Clarence K. Streit's Book 'Union Now' as a Text for The Organization of World Society—Step by Step

By H. B. Elliston

No doubt the prayers for peace which have risen from the hearts of mankind this week end have been couched in a variety of terms as well as of languages. Some have prayed merely for the prevention of physical hostilities. Others have prayed for the end of the hostilities which have been eating away at what H. A. L. Fisher called the "seamless garment of civilization" under the guise of a white war. I have been among these latter. For only in that happy event can we work for the mobilization of men's minds to the task of living together in harmony. Josiah Royce, President Roosevelt's great teacher at Harvard, put the task in a vivid passage. He said we have "to make visible the community of mankind."

Visibility has been pretty low ever since the World War came to an end. A peace then "broke out" which further Balkanized peoples ready for a working association. It is true a League of Nations was established at Geneva. But as a war veteran I could never feel that the League expressed what I'd been fighting for. For the member states, instead of laying down their arms, proceeded to furbish them up again, on the principle (transmitted to the League) that the world could be saved by coercion. In other words, the world fell back upon arms and the man instead of opining the Carlylean epic of tools and the man.

Now, while the commentator is giving place to the reporter, I've been thinking over this peace problem. A text is urged upon me by many readers of "Union Now," by Clarence K. Streit. Mr. Streit, who is a former New York Times reporter, puts his finger on the bane of our international existence. This is national sovereignty based upon national armaments. A study of the League on the spot revealed to Mr. Streit this error carried over into the League. Member states refused to abate their sovereignty and reduce or pool their arms in the interest of a world society.

* * *

It was foolish, as we look back upon the experiment, to expect a world society to function under the aegis of armed sovereignties. Every delegate I've ever heard in Geneva seemed anxious to conserve his country's sovereignty in any international broil. Only one man ever stood out as an exception. This was Lord Robert Cecil, now Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, who on occasion spoke critically of his own government. (He didn't last long as a delegate, you may be sure.) The rest simply spoke for their governments against others; not for a world society. It followed that as soon as they were expected to act as a world society, they flew apart, and left Geneva with the framework which mankind one day will have to fill in anew.

Mr. Streit shows that on any such foundation there would never have been an American union. The states first came together in the manner of the League of Nations. They established a League of friendship without giving up their "freedom, sovereignty, or independence." This League lasted only 11 years. Then Alexander Hamilton and the founding fathers set out to prove that a league of sovereign states would never hold together unless the states composing it surrendered enough powers to give authority to the Federal Government. So it must be, according to Mr. Streit, with a world society. His World Federal Union wouldn't be the creature of jealous governments, but the creation of the people, who would vote for delegates on the same ballot paper containing the claimants for national and local offices.

Readers, even those not obsessed with ideas of sovereignty, will no doubt see a lot of snags in this visionary proposal. But at this time one's mind fastens on visions rather than on obstacles. James Russell Lowell said that natural science once was faith, and all government once was faith, too—faith that man could so limit his individual sovereignty as to set up laws governing his conduct to be administered by representatives of his own choosing.

* * *

A world society has become more than an act of faith. It is the logic of human organization. No foreign observer of early American society, for instance, dreamed that the disparate peoples of those days would ever get together in a political union. Josiah Tucker, an English cleric, described such a thing as "one of the idlest and most visionary notions that ever was conceived even by writers of romance." He said, "They never can be united into one compact empire under any species of government whatever; a disunited people till the end of time, suspicious and distrustful of each other, they will be divided and subdivided into little commonwealths or principalities, according to natural boundaries, by great bays of the sea and by vast rivers, lakes, and ridges of mountains." Yet nothing seems more logical today than the American Union.

Still no vision is ever realized without the application of common sense, and it would mean frittering away valuable energy not to work toward world union on the fundamental of little by little. The first step is to get rid of discrimination in international intercourse. As members of a nation are equal before the law, so nations should be equal before an international law. Secretary Hull, in line with George Washington's advice in his Farewell Address against "favors" in international dealings, would begin this restoration of international law in the field of commerce. His evangel is called the unconditional form of the most-favored-nation clause—in itself, as I've said often enough, a world compact.

The building of the Streit edifice of necessity begins with the democracies because as yet the dictatorships won't acknowledge any law beyond their own arbitrary rulings. Their state, in Hegel's words, is "God walking on earth." That is to say, there can be no higher court beyond the national frontier. Alas! our behavior since the World War ended has contributed to this apotheosis of the state by our fighting tariffs, our economic and financial discrimination, our closing of the open door to raw materials. But the ending of the white war might make visible the community of mankind even in the dictatorships.

It will not do so, however, unless visibility is first improved among the democracies. This war scare, surely, has furnished another demonstration that our outside or extranational life has become the dominant factor in our national and our individual lives. Our financial pages with their record of enterprise broken off attest the fact. It is evident to my way of thinking, that we shall have to mend our international life somehow if we wish to realize ourselves as individuals.

President Plans Neutrality Revision in the Event of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—Not only will President Roosevelt call a special session of Congress if war breaks out, but he will invoke the full terms of the so-called Neutrality Act, it became known here authoritatively today. What will the application of the Neutrality Law entail:

The four-year-old law sets in motion a chain of provisions which, unless changed, automatically govern American policies to the war. Thereby it radically differs from the situation confronting the United States in 1914, when no advance act or discussion had taken place.

Coupled with the fact that America would see a new war break out with a much more sharply crystallized feeling of friendship to one set of powers and of antagonism to another. A somewhat different set of forecasts is possible as to the course the United States might follow, at least for a limited period after the war's outbreak.

For President Roosevelt, it is said that he would invoke the Neutrality Act immediately after war started. This settles a major preliminary question, for the Act leaves discretion to the Chief Executive as to when a "state of war" exists. He has not invoked the Act in the undeclared Far Eastern struggle.

What Can Be Done

Here are some of the things the Act would do:

1. Clap on an instant embargo on shipments of arms, munitions and implements of war. This is the most controversial feature of the Act, and there is some ambiguity surrounding it.

2. Forbid Americans to travel on belligerent ships. Presumably the big Cunarders and French liners would be deserted by Americans, if they had not already been withdrawn to transport troops.

3. Stop belligerents as well as their "sub divisions or agents" from floating loans in the United States, and making it unlawful to purchase same by the United States.

4. Permit normal business credits to continue. Some people see in this a possible clash with the preceding provision. Another law affects this situation, the Johnson Act, forbidding loans to nations defaulting on their indebtedness to the United States Government.

5. Forbids arming American vessels.

6. Specifically permits exports of raw materials.

7. Gives the President discretion to increase, but not diminish, the list of those goods embargoed as "arms, ammunition and implements of war."

8. Gives the President wide discretion to restrict the use of United States ports as belligerent supply bases and to bar territorial waters or ports altogether if he sees fit to "submarines and armed merchant vessels."

9. Gives the President wide discretion to promulgate rules and regulations, consistent with the Law, to carry it into effect.

Embargo Section, the Rub

Although President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull have appealed for changes in the law, it is frequently pointed out that, as it stands, it gives the President considerable discretion. It is the embargo feature against which the Administration has particularly protested.

This would be a great handicap to Great Britain and France if war came. For example, Great Britain has 600 airplanes and France 800 contracted for in the United States. The State Department declines to rule in advance whether airplanes, previously contracted for, might be licensed for export if war broke out. In any case no more airplanes or other war supplies after these could go to the hard-pressed democracies.

The prohibited list, supervised by the National Munitions Control Board, runs from pistol bullets to dreadnaughts, and includes civil as well as military airplanes on the ground that the former are convertible into the latter.

Here are some of the major changes which the Administration seeks, and which it would presumably ask of Congress if a special session were called:

1. Repeal of the arms embargo feature. This was the center of debate in the last Congress, which declined to act on the Roosevelt-Hull appeal.

2. Revive the provision, which expired May 1, which requires title to export goods to pass to foreign hands before they can be exported to a nation at war.

3. Revive the provision, partly carried in the article that expired May 1, which prohibited American ships from entering combat areas. Under the existing Neutrality Act they could enter such areas despite the danger of torpedoing. Secretary Hull would allow shipments to outlying belligerent areas outside of danger zones. Thus United States ships could continue to supply Australia, Canada, British South Africa, West Indies and the like even if Great Britain were at war, under this proposal.

Lines of Sympathy

Quite apart from the Neutrality Act, other conditions are radically different from 1914 in the event of an outbreak of war today. This is particularly true in America's relations to the two sets of rival powers.

Relations are cordial to Great Britain and France, and polls of public opinion show three out of four Americans now believe the United States would be ultimately drawn in on their side if war actually occurred. On the other hand conditions are far from cordial to Germany. For nine months the respective embassies have been without ambassadors. Economic and political problems have beset the countries. An impasse exists over the terms of Germany's assumption of Austria's debts in the United States.

Acrimony has developed over treatment of American Jews in Germany. Germany is also on the American economic blacklist without one of the Hull-trade treaties, and in addition must pay 25 per cent punitive countervailing duties, on the ground that it subsidizes exports.

Tax Fund Kept 'Liquid'

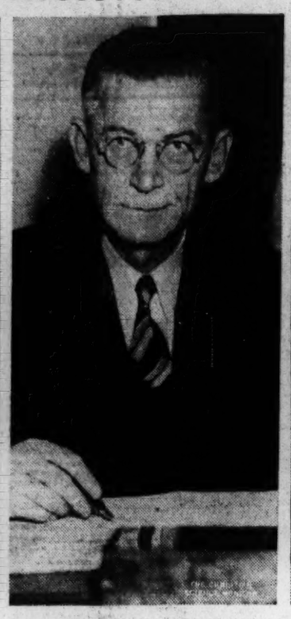
PAOLA, Kan. (AP)—One Paola merchant keeps his State sales tax collections liquid—in liquid.

Beside his cash register he keeps a fish bowl partly filled with water. Clerks must drop the pennies collected in sales tax into the bowl. The water, he explained, discourages clerks from reaching into the convenient pennies to make change and thus complicating his bookkeeping system.

President Roosevelt's New Assistants

Harris & Ewing

Laughlin Currie
Former Assistant Director of Research and Statistics for the Federal Reserve Board



William H. McReynolds
Former Administrative Assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau

James H. Rowe Jr.
Former Assistant to Gen. Edwin M. Watson, White House Secretary and Military Aide

These three men have been selected by President Roosevelt to be Administrative Assistants at the White House. The Reorganization Act empowered the President to employ six such assistants to handle executive details. The ideal appointee, according to recommendations of the Brownlow Committee, should have "a passion for anonymity."

Safety for World In Federal Union Urged by Speaker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MINNEWASKA, N. Y.—Aug. 28—Safety from the increasing dangers of nationalism lies in a federal union of the world's democratic nations which would "maintain the fundamental charters of individual liberty corresponding to the American Bill of Rights," in the opinion of Vernon Nash, member of the National Executive Committee of Inter-Democracy Federal Unionists and leader of the White Plains, N. Y., Community Church.

Speaking before the Fifth Annual Summer Leadership Institute on International Problems here today, Mr. Nash warned that America cannot hope to live in isolation and escape the consequences of international anarchy and along with the rest of the world must relinquish its insistence on rigid, absolute national sovereignty in everything affecting its interests.

"The destruction and removal of this rock of unlimited sovereign rights is, therefore, the task which should take precedence over all others until it has been accomplished," he said. "We cannot wait until the next generation for the end of fanatical nationalism. The parliament of man is no longer just a far-off divine event of a poet's dream; it is an imperative present-day necessity."

Mr. Nash told his audience, composed of young men and women of high school and early college age, that the plan for such a federal union was embodied in the book "Union Now," written by Clarence K. Streit, one-time Geneva correspondent for the New York Times, and that it was the motivating power behind the Inter-Democracy Federal Unionists Organization.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Sept. 3, 17, Oct. 1, 15, Nov. 5, 9. 10:45 a. m., WIXAL, 11.79mc (25.4m); Station WIXAR, 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Sept. 3, Oct. 1, Nov. 5. 7:30 p. m., WIXAL, 6.04mc, WIXAR, 11.73mc (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.), Sept. 3 Oct. 3, Nov. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Sept. 3, Oct. 1, Nov. 5.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Sept. 3 and 17.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 12, 26.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 3; Oct. 1; Nov. 5.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB,1280kc, on Sept. 10.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15; Nov. 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15, Nov. 5, 19.

San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Sept. 3; Oct. 1; Nov. 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Sept. 3, 17; Oct. 1, 15; Nov. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Sept. 10, 24; Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Sept. 17, Oct. 15, Nov. 19.

181 Pilots Get Wings

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—The largest peacetime class in the history of Kelly Field was graduated Aug. 25. Wings were awarded 181 student pilots.

Tennessee Drys Back Forces To Repeal Local Option Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28—Seeking, out of the confusion which has arisen with repeal of Tennessee's 29-year-old prohibition law, a constructive course of action, drys here are aiming at election of state legislators who will at the next session repeal the local option law which has displaced the prohibition statute.

As it stands, each county is wet unless it votes dry. So far, five months after passage of the new law, 16 of the 95 counties have voted on the matter. Of these nine voted dry.

The new law provides that sale of liquor is prohibited except: when properly stamped, in licensed package-stores, in incorporated municipalities of 1,000 population or over located in counties that have voted wet, and when not consumed on the premises.

The confusion arises over attempts to make sure that no liquor is sold: without a license, without state tax stamps, in anything but package stores, in any but counties which have voted wet, in any but communities of 1,000 population or more, in any but sealed packages, to be consumed on the premises. Violations of each stipulation have been found, it is claimed.

Davidson County, in which Nashville is located, voted wet, and Nashville had 30 legal—according to state law—liquor stores in operation for several weeks before a city bone-dry ordinance was repealed. At first liquor stores were restricted to the downtown area, but the city council in repealing the city dry law extended the zoning to take in most every neighborhood. Locally it is against this extension that drys are working.

Under the Repeal Act the State Highway Patrol is supposed to carry the brunt of the enforcement work, for it is a state law which says that liquor can be sold only under certain conditions. In Davidson County, however, legal counsel for both the county and the City of Nashville have confessed uncertainty as to the status of the city and county enforcement officers under the new Act.

Drys claim that in the past Tennesseans have repeatedly indicated that they do not want liquor, and that the Repeal Act was fostered by the Legislature on an "unwilling and uninformed public."

California Turns to Self Help

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 28 (AP)—A program of State-financed production-for-use, conceived to "help the unemployed help themselves," emerged as a reality in California today.

The much-debated theory that developed into a critical election issue in author Upton Sinclair's unsuccessful 1934 fight for the Democratic Governorship, was ordered into almost immediate operation by Gov. Culbert L. Olson, who took office the first of this year.

The program was drafted by a citizens' committee on relief appointed by the Democratic Governor in an effort to devise a workable scheme to take relief clients off the dole. It proposes that the State create co-operatives which would both produce and sell goods to persons on relief. "Direct production" projects would supplement the self-help organizations.

Under Way Soon

Governor Olson, authorizing the State relief administration to go ahead with development of the program "as rapidly as possible," said the first unit "should be under way forthwith." He appeared confident it would be approved by the State Relief Commission.

As outlined by the committee in a report released yesterday, a single co-operative unit at the outset must be able to produce and distribute everything in the average relief budget that can be "economically produced" on the basis of consumer demand of 5,000 relief cases. In each unit an estimated 450 persons—removed from relief ranks—and 50 others would comprise "working members," drawing cash or remuneration in kind for their services.

The committee decided that in order to attract special services sometimes not available among relief clients, a number equal to 10 per cent of the relief membership would be eligible to participate actively in the co-operative venture.

The 5,000 associate members of a single unit would pay the prevailing prices for goods. If there are profits from the operation, they would share dividends in the form of accrued goods.

One Fourth in Credit

Members would receive at least $10 of the average monthly relief payment of $40 in credits to be exchanged at their nearest store for whatever they may need. The committee report pointed out participants would require cash to pay rent, meet public utility bills and finance other services.

The State would maintain central warehouses as clearing houses. There, production co-operatives would come for raw materials and there, too, the consumer units would buy finished products. The State, through the SRA, would handle accounting, credits, purchases and materials.

Questions such as how much will the program cost the State, how many clients will benefit, what the plants will produce and how many stores will be installed, remain to be answered by officials.

The plan contemplates production and distribution of all items required by the average family on relief, except homes and public utilities.

Premier

Wide World

Dragisha Cvetkovitch

BELGRADE, Aug. 28 (AP)—Yugoslavia's new coalition Cabinet, uniting the leadership of the Serb and Croat peoples, was formed Aug. 26 by Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch.

Dr. Vlatko Matchek outspoken head of Croatia's 21-year struggle for home rule, was named Vice-Premier and Minister without portfolio.

Alexander Cincar-Markovitch retained his post as Foreign Minister, in which, so far, he has preserved Yugoslavia's neutrality. The new Cabinet was tentatively composed of 11 Serbs, five Croats, one Slovene and one Bosnian Muhammadan.

Interest Centers On Local Options In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 28—Local option overshadows all other issues in the coming off-year municipal primary elections on Sept. 12. Save for the interest in the wet-dry referendums and what some observers see as a test of party strength, the approaching primaries are looked on as uneventful.

Members of both major parties are having trouble forgetting their differences arising out of the 1938 gubernatorial primary and the Republicans are having patronage breeches.

Divergent opinions by county judges in sections of the State have prompted Supreme Court Judge John W. Kephart to call a special session early in September to determine the question whether more than 1,000,000 Pennsylvanians in nearly 500 communities may vote on local option referendums.

In Scranton the question was ruled off the ballot; in Carlisle, Cumberland County, a decision was deferred, and in Williamsport, a compromise was reached. In Northumberland County, Judge H. W. Cummings dismissed the injunction proceedings intended to block local option voting, and in Pittsburgh, David B. Pitler, an attorney, filed an appeal to bring the question before the Supreme Court.

Generally, the forces opposing the referendums contend the question cannot be placed on the primary ballot because only 57 days elapse between the Sept. 12 primary and the general election. It is contended that the Liquor Control Act of 1937 prevents local option elections at a primary occurring less than 60 days before a general election day.

The act specifies that local option elections must be held if 25 per cent of the highest vote in the preceding election is represented in electors' petitions for submission of the wet-dry issue, and that the vote must be taken "at the primary immediately preceding the municipal election occurring at least 60 days thereafter."

Big Sunday Crowd Booms N. Y. Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Officials of the New York World's Fair were today envisaging the long-awaited boom in fair attendance as they studied yesterday's record-breaking figure of 306,480 paid admissions.

According to Leo Casey, Fair Publicity Director, last week's steadily rising attendance, capped by yesterday's figures, show the Fair has come into its own and that September and October will bring the kind of crowds first expected but never realized.

The previous record for paid attendance was made on Sunday, May 28, when crowds attending the opening of the Jewish Palestinian Pavilion helped swell the gate to 260,129. Yesterday's figure also was far above 220,461 paid admissions on Saturday, Aug. 5, when the week-end admission rate of 50 cents was first instituted.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures.

Canada

Ontario

St. Catharines: Lincoln Theater, St. Paul Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 3.
Toronto (First Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 3.

New Zealand

Christchurch: Civic Theater, Manchester Street, 3 p. m., and 8 p. m. Oct. 8 and 9.

United States

California

San Francisco (First Church): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 7.
San Francisco (auspices Churches, San Francisco): Festival Hall, Treasure Island, 4 p. m., Sept. 3.

Illinois

Bloomington: Bloomington High School, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 3.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium East Seventy-third and Coles Avennue, 8 p. m., Sept. 7.
Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 7.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 8

Indiana

Clinton: High School Gymnasium, Blackman and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.
Indianapolis (Second Church): B. F. Keith's Theater, 12:10 p. m., Sept. 8.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Iroquois Amphitheater, Iroquois Park, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 7.

Massachusetts

Winchendon: Church of the Unity (Unitarian), 8:15 p. m., Sept. 8.

New York

Gloversville: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 8.
Wellsville: Congregational Church, Main Street, 8:30 p. m. Sept. 7.

Ohio

Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.
Conneaut: High School Auditorium, Sandusky Street, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 3.

Oregon

Portland (First Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.
The Dalles: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 7.

Pennsylvania

Carlisle: Strand Theater, North Pitt Street, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 3.

Washington

Enumclaw: High School, 8 p. m., Sept. 8.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m. Sept. 7 and 8

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Stalin Puts Browder in Hole; Communist Shuns Dies Quiz

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—The difficult task of explaining why Communists and Fascists suddenly have grown fond of one another apparently has proved difficult for Earl R. Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States and its Presidential candidate in 1936.

At any rate, Mr. Browder had been scheduled to appear as witness before the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities today, but his appearance was canceled, and the Committee went on with its study of the Silver Shirts, alleged Fascist organization.

Mr. Dies announced the appearance of Mr. Browder had been postponed till later. Mr. Browder, it was said, was detained in New York by personal affairs. At any event, the delay will give Mr. Browder an opportunity for getting his thoughts in order for what is generally agreed to be one of the most difficult tasks of reconciling the irreconcilable of all time.

The agreement between Russia and Germany which upset the applecart for Japan in the Far East, not to mention a good many countries in Europe, has thrown confusion into Communist ranks in America in inverse degree to the numbers concerned. After a day in which the Daily Worker, New York Communist organ, refused to comment on the German-Russian deal at all, the newspaper came out with a 1,500-word statement which purported to represent the new "party line." Unfortunately, this statement intimated the proposed nonaggression clause would carry the usual Russian escape clause by which a German war against a third party would free Russia from the treaty. When terms of the actual treaty were announced—almost simultaneously with the Daily Worker's advance explanation—no escape clause was discovered. While the baffled and bewildered Party faithful struggled in the mire in which their Russian exemplars had plunged them, Joseph Stalin devoted himself to his attack on Japan, which seemed to have been one of the real ruling motives in the affair.

Utterances Quoted

Just what the next home-grown Communist explanation will be remains to be seen. The kind of hurdle in the way of Comrade Browder, in his "ideological marathon" is illustrated by his own recent utterances, now being recalled here.

For example, Mr. Browder was quoted after the German-Russian agreement: "He (Mr. Browder) declared that anybody who wanted to know the facts must have known that such a treaty was in line with Russia's 'long declared and established policy' of making such treaties whenever possible."

But Mr. Browder answered certain questions after a recent speech at the Institute of Public Affairs, in Charlottesville, Va., reported as follows:

Q. Is there any possibility, as has been often suggested, of the Soviet Union entering into an agreement with Germany?

A. The most active source of such rumors is Berlin, which has hopes of confusing the democracies by such stories. There is about as much chance of such an agreement as of Earl Browder being elected President of the American Chamber of Commerce.

Task of Reconciliation

With the record strewn thick with such statements, observers feel Mr. Browder will require at least a week to reconcile his past utterances with present European events.

Employment in Cincinnati Jumps 10 Per Cent in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Employment has jumped 10 per cent here in the past year according to the eleventh annual employment census report just released by Alfred W. Pecsok, Cincinnati Division of Welfare, who directed the study.

This house-to-house survey, made as an adjunct to the school census each May since 1929, showed that 76.88 per cent of the employable population of this City has full-time work compared to 67.27 per cent the year previous, while 7.04 per cent has part time employment compared with the 12.59 per cent of May, 1938. The portion of unemployed in May, 1939, reached the lowest annual figure since 1930 with the exception of 1937.

"According to this eleventh annual study, approximately 16 per cent of Cincinnati's employable population was unemployed during May this year while an additional 7 per cent was reported as being employed only part time," explained Mr. Pecsok. "These figures show a substantial improvement in the employment situation as compared with May, 1938, when more than 20 per cent of the employable population was reported as being out of work and 12½ per cent had only part time work.

"This improvement is further reflected in the fact that nearly three-fourths of the employables were reported on full-time jobs this year as against only two-thirds listed under the same classification in May, 1938.

"In going over the figures on part-time employment for the 11 years, it is interesting to note that when business conditions get worse, there is an increase not only in the number of those who lose their jobs but also in the number of those who are employed only part time. This is undoubtedly due to the efforts of private industry to keep its personnel intact. Later on, when conditions improve, most of these part-time workers are generally put back on a full-time basis before new workers are taken on."

The facts for this study were gathered by enumerators of the Board of Education while they made their annual census of children of school age required under the Ohio laws. To compensate for the extra time needed to ask the questions the Department of Welfare furnished clerical assistance avoiding any increase in costs for the Board. At the same time it gave the Welfare officials a valuable study at a relatively small expenditure. This has been done each May on the same basis since 1929.

Dust Storms Example For Grading of Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Dust storms that darkened the skies during the years of severe drought, settling finer and finer dust at greater distances from the source, gave California Institute of Technology soil conservationists an idea for a device with which to grade soil particles.

The device is a simple machine that builds up a gentle "duster" in a bell-mouthed wind tunnel about 15 feet long with a grating as a floor to let assorted sizes of sand or silt drop into collecting drawers below. A small electric fan draws air through the tunnel at not more than 2½ feet a second, or less than two miles an hour. The dry sand and silt is fed in through a hopper on top of the tunnel.

Maverick Recall Asked After Communist Clash

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (AP)—Alexander Boynton, former Bexar County District Attorney, is leading a recall movement against Mayor Maury Maverick, who granted permission for a Communist meeting that resulted in a riot.

Mayor Maverick, former United States Representative, said only: "I have no comment to make except that I suggest that all substantial citizens of the city be questioned on how they feel about mob violence." A crowd estimated at 5,000 broke up a meeting of 100 Communists in the Municipal Auditorium Friday night.

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Behind the Headlines

Clouds lift over Europe and Far East as other side of Russo-German pact is seen.

Two countries in which freedom of worship is banned or restricted now in partnership.

Bright Spots in a Murky World Picture:

1. At last we know where we stand with regard to Russia. It no longer pretends to belong to the group of democracies, but has frankly gone over to the dictatorships. Whatever the difference in ideology the Communist and National Socialist dictatorships have now realized their affinity, and the rest of the world knows what it has long suspected; that, in practice, there is not much difference between the Russian and the German way of doing things.

2. Japan has had its eyes opened to the undependability of an alliance with Germany and Italy. The campaign of the extreme militarist faction to join forces with Germany, which was on the verge of success, has been halted. In the light of its present situation, Japan is adopting a less truculent attitude toward the United States and Great Britain. However, no one should place too much confidence in this. Japan has showed great skill in learning the technique of European diplomatic deals. If Germany can make a deal with Russia at the expense of Poland and other countries, Japan can probably make a deal with Russia at the expense of China.

3. France is somewhat relieved of apprehensions concerning an attack through its back door, from Spain. The Spanish Government, it is reported, considers that Germany's conclusion of an anti-aggression pact with Russia has dissolved the anti-Comintern pact with which Franco's Spain has been associated.

You can't have such a pact when its leader embraces its supposed enemy. Spain therefore resumes its full freedom of action in the international

Streater, Dallas Morning News

So Near and Yet so Far

sphere. It apparently does not intend to be used as a German base against France.

4. The United States position is simplified. The alignment of dictatorships versus democracies is clarified. Most American sympathies are more strongly than ever with Great Britain and France. Their possible partnership with Soviet Russia no longer confuses the issue. During the World War, Americans could not summon much enthusiasm for allying themselves with Tsarist Russia. But when Russia abandoned the allies, the United States took its place. America is more likely to support Great Britain and France now that their proposed alliance with Russia has been abandoned.

5. Japanese-American rivalry has been the dominant fact in the broad Pacific, and it was approaching the point of enmity. Japan's new attitude should help to eliminate friction in the vast western ocean, and along its shores. It is hard to imagine any single development that could have improved Japanese-American relations so strikingly and so rapidly as Germany's wrecking of the anti-Comintern pact, on which Japan was counting for European assistance.

6. Italy shows signs of revolt against becoming a mere satellite of Germany. The famous "Axis" has always been an arrangement of convenience, without solid foundation in popular sympathies. It is merely a partnership of expediency, which has appeared to yield some returns in the past, but which Italy now perceives as involving debits as well as credits on the firm's ledger. What Great Britain and France have tried in vain to do—break up the "Axis"—Germany seems on the way to accomplish.

7. China may enjoy some respite from Japanese attack, and have an opportunity to consolidate its national forces. If, as is widely believed, Stalin's purpose in concluding the nonaggression pact with Germany was to give himself a free hand to oppose Japan in Asia, the new arrangement may work to China's advantage. If Stalin, assured by Germany that Russia need not defend itself in Europe, directs the national energies into a Far Eastern campaign against Japan, the Japanese are likely to have their hands full with Russia, and be obliged, for a time at least, to abandon their offensive against China.

8. World Christianity finds the issue clarified. The two countries where religious persecution has operated on the largest scale in recent years are now in one camp. Russia and Germany, where Jews Roman Catholics, and Protestants have all been subjected to systematic oppression, now form a solid bloc. It simplified the situation, and unites all who uphold the standard of religious liberty in a common resolve that freedom shall not perish from the earth.

It's surprising, when you look at it this way, how many bright spots there are in a world picture that sometimes seems to be painted in black.

Rex Miller

Seventy-Six Dailies Suspend in Two Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Seventy-six daily newspapers have suspended or merged in the United States during the past 25 months because of increased operating costs and declining revenues, according to information furnished by N. W. Ayer's Directory, published in a recent issue of Editor and Publisher.

"The number of suspensions thus far in 1939 has been greater than in either 1937 or 1938," commented the newspaper periodical.

"While eight new dailies have been reported as entering the field during the first six months of this year, the net decline of 24 papers is greater than the net decline for the full year of 1937, when 23 papers suspended, and almost as large as the entire year of 1938, a recession year in which 28 dailies either merged or shut down.

"Increasing labor costs, higher newsprint prices and growing State and Federal taxes are among the major factors that have caused newspapers to cease publication.

"Reduced advertising revenue also figured prominently in the inability of some newspapers to meet mounting operating costs.

"In this connection, the Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard commented, in part, as follows on the recent suspension of the Syracuse Journal:

"'High wages, high prices for materials, increasing taxes and other expenses which cannot be escaped are making impossible the large employment and enterprise regarded as normal just a few years ago. The sale of the Journal demonstrates clearly and irrefutably how these high costs affect employment and welfare progress.'"

Hearst Papers Merge

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP) — The Chicago Herald and Examiner, associated by merger with a series of historic Chicago newspapers dating back to 1854, today disappeared by merger as a daily morning paper, leaving the Tribune alone in that field.

Previously the Hearst morning paper in Chicago, the Herald and Examiner merged today with the afternoon Hearst publication, the Evening American, and will be published under the title of the Chicago Herald-American, an afternoon and Sunday newspaper.

A strike against the Herald and Examiner and the American was called last December by the Hearst units of the Chicago Newspaper Guild and has not been settled.

H. Richard Seiler, international representative of the American Newspaper Guild, said "The strike against Hearst will continue no matter how they switch names or editions, until a fair settlement is reached."

Efforts to Dislodge Turkey From 'Peace' Pacts in Vain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Aug. 28—Despite intense efforts of the German Ambassador, Franz von Papen, an inspired press statement here, "Though the Anglo-Turkish and French-Turkish pacts are not yet signed, the Turkish promise is more binding than any signature," is seen dispelling momentary fears that Turkey is abandoning the peace bloc for neutrality as a consequence of the Russo-German agreement.

It is reported that President Inonu expressed unequivocally to Herr von Papen in an interview Saturday that Turkey is remaining faithful to its new allies. The Foreign Minister, Shukru Saracoglu, was busy last week end with ambassadorial conferences, and this coupled with a decision to recall Turkish students, is also regarded as indicating the consistency of the country's policy along side Britain and France.

Dilemma With Russia

On the other hand, a longstanding, sincere friendship with Russia is raising a dilemma, but it is believed that Ankara's celebrated diplomatic ingenuity will avoid jettisoning the amity, originating in Russia's arms supply during the Turkish war for independence.

The keenest disappointment, however, if felt at Russia's "behind the back" policy, especially sipce the spring visit to Ankara of Vladimir P. Potemkin, First Assistant Commissar for Soviet Foreign Affairs, was understood to have ironed out all outstanding deviations in the two countries' bilateral diplomacy.

Now Turkey is bewildered by rumors of even deeper Russo-German ties than the nonaggression pact and this country is remembering its longest frontier is with Asiatic Russia adjacent to the oil port of Batum.

Thrust Through Greece

A widely held opinion here is that if there were war, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles would be a war theater for the Axis in an immediate thrust from Albania Through Greece and Bulgaria. Therefore, there is being accelerated a liaison of Turkey with Greece with the view of permitting Turkish troops to enter Greek territory to help repel such a threat, thus further binding Ankara with London and Paris through the latter's guarantee to Greece.

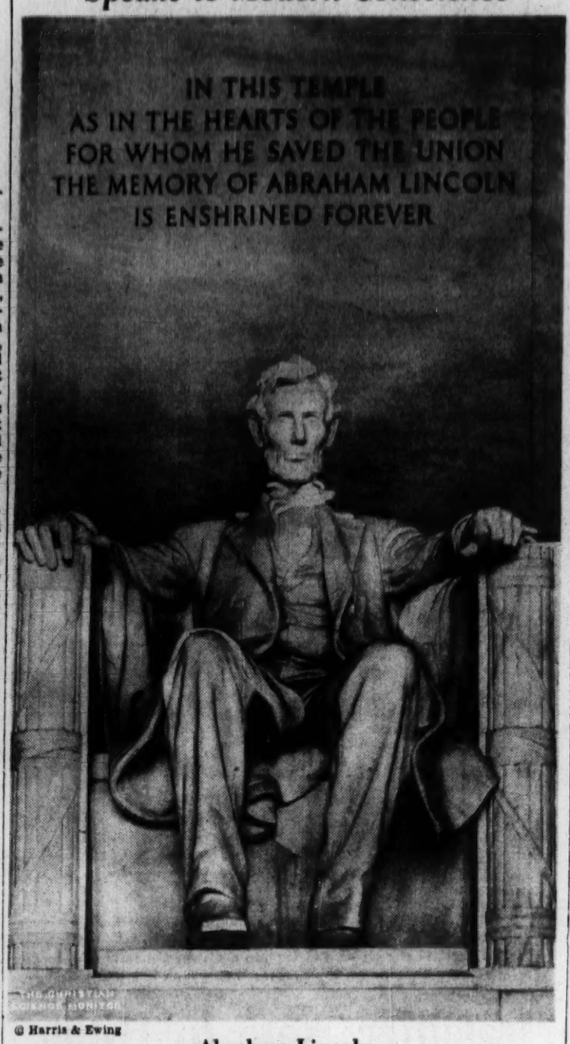
Turkish press attacks on Italy are receiving the tacit sympathy of Ankara, which also is taking no notice of the local press campaign for restoration of the Dodecanese Islands to Turkey.

U. S. Lines Luxury Ship Prepared or Launching

NEW YORK (AP)—The luxury ship America, largest passenger ship ever constructed in the United States, will be launched at Newport News, Va., Thursday, with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt its sponsor.

The $17,000,000 liner, costliest vessel built so far in the Maritime Commission's program will enter the trans-Atlantic service of the United States Lines next spring...

Speaks to Modern Conscience


IN THIS TEMPLE
AS IN THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE
FOR WHOM HE SAVED THE UNION
THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
IS ENSHRINED FOREVER

© Harris & Ewing

Abraham Lincoln
As represented by colossal figure in Lincoln Memorial, Potomac Park, Washington, D. C.

Security Board Explains Job Insurance Revisions

These are questions and answers prepared by the Social Security Board explaining changes in the Social Security Act made by the last Congress. This concludes the series.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 28

Question—Do the amendments to the Social Security Act make any extensive change in the Federal unemployment compensation provisions?

Answer—No, although certain changes are made with respect to the wage base on which the Federal tax is levied and in coverage.

Question—What are the changes affecting taxes?

Answer—Taxes are now levied on "wages paid" as in old-age and survivors' insurance, instead of on "wages payable"; and the employer now pays taxes only on the first $3,000 a year paid to an employee instead of on his total pay roll.

Question—Is there any change in the occupations covered by the unemployment insurance plan?

Answer—Employees of banks, building and loan associations, and members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System will now be brought under State unemployment compensation laws if the States wish.

Insurance Agents

Question—What is the status of insurance agents?

Answer—Insurance agents exclusively on a commission basis are now specifically excluded.

Question—Do the amendments make any changes affecting the administration of unemployment compensation and the other Federal-State programs?

Answer—One significant change has been made—that requiring State administrative agencies to set up a merit system for their employees by Jan. 1, 1940. Most States already have begun to put such plans in operation, and in all States the administrative agencies have authority to set up such systems without legislative action.

Question—Have any important changes been made in the provisions for aid to the needy aged, the needy blind, and dependent children?

Answer—The amendments increase the amount of Federal money available to match State expenditures for all three public-assistance programs.

For Needy Aged

Question—How does this operate with respect to old-age assistance?

Answer—The maximum for Federal matching has been increased from $15 to $20 a month for each recipient, beginning Jan. 1, 1940.

Question—Then if a State puts up $20, the Federal Government contributes a like amount?

Answer—Yes; the recipient would have an allowance of $40 from combined Federal-State funds.

Question—Must the State put up this much?

Answer—No. The amount paid by the Federal Government depends entirely on State action. If the State pays a needy old person less than this maximum, the Federal Government contributes half; if it should wish to pay more, the amount in excess of $40 would come from State funds.

Question—What about aid to the blind?

Answer—The maximum for Federal contributions has also been increased to $20 a month for each recipient under this program.

Question—How are State assistance payments for aid to dependent children to be matched?

Answer—The Federal Government will pay one half—instead of one third as under the original plan—of the State's assistance payments under this program.

Question—Was the maximum changed for aid to dependent children?

Answer—No. It remains the same—$18 a month for the first dependent child and $12 for each additional dependent child in the same home. Of course, the State can pay more out of its own funds if it wishes.

Question—What changes do the amendments make in the three maternal and child-welfare programs, and in those for public health and vocational rehabilitation?

Answer—More Federal money is appropriated for grants to the States to enable them to strengthen and extend these programs.

Photo Issued in U. S. Hour From London

NEW YORK (AP)—A speed record in transmitting pictures from Europe to newspapers in the United States was established when an Associated Press picture of Sir Nevile Henderson's arrival in London was delivered by trans-Atlantic cable and wirephoto.

Transmission from London started just after 8 a. m. (E. S. T.). It was received directly in the Associated Press office in New York, in negative form, so fast that by 8:38 a. m. retransmission over the Wirephoto Network began. Wirephoto transmission, completed by 8:45 a. m., enabled prints to be made one hour—almost to the minute—from the time the original picture started from London.

Of All Things!

Weather to Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Meteorologists at Jacksonville are now enjoying the privilege of controlling their own weather, within the restricted area of their office. The district forecast and storm warning center in the Federal Courthouse is now equipped with air-conditioning.

Neat

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Mrs. Edith M. Spanton of Salt Lake City and her sister, Miss Phoebe Neate of London, have exchanged weekly letters for 25 years. That, thinks Postmaster I. A. Smoot, is some kind of a record, but it isn't the whole story.

Not one of the 2,600 letters written was lost in the mails.

Veni, Vidi, Vici

AUGUSTA, Kan. (AP)—Frank Wright and Leo Hiser were fishing. A large snapping turtle swam by the boat, and Mr. Wright brought it into the boat by its tail.

Before long it had the boat to itself.

Third Term Opposed

ROANOKE, Va. (AP)—The Young Democratic Clubs of Virginia adopted a resolution opposing a third term for any man as President of the United States in a tumultuous session at their eighth annual State convention.

Lincoln's Union Issue Returns in World Form

By R. H. Markham

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rediscovering America
Twenty-fourth of 27 Articles

WASHINGTON—When I started on this tour of re-discovery in America I hoped that no occasion would arise for writing an article like the present one. I said at the very beginning that a cloud of anxiety hung low over Europe and that millions of people feared the aggression of the authoritarian powers. I had long observed the workings of the Nazi machine and had felt convinced that its builders would not pause in the expansionist program. Still, I hoped, and still hope, my judgment may be wrong and that something may intervene. However, in the light of present events, there is a question I must answer. It is:

What is my own duty and the duty of my nation in the present struggle?

I can think of no better place to face such an issue than here on the banks of the Potomac, where North and South meet in a Union that has been preserved. The answer comes as plain as day. It is a command to do my part that government of the people, by the people, and for the people may not perish from the earth.

Up From South

I came into Washington from Virginia after spending several days in the South. That is the right way to come, if you wish to gain a complete understanding and appreciation of the United States. It is also an exceedingly beautiful way.

I tarried long before the passionate, indignant, boastful monuments in Texas, before the humbler, milder, mellowing monuments of Mississippi and before the wonderfully dignified and noble monuments of Virginia. I spent a long time before the tombs, ancient and more modern, of Virginia veterans. Many were adorned with the iron cross of the Confederacy. All revealed great devotion and bravery. Practically none held bitter inscriptions; most were eloquent in their silence. I saw one very old stone with the words:

David McKinley, aged about 70
My Trust is in God
Erected by Peter Fleming, his former slave

Probably in Virginia many slaves loved their masters.

I visited the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson, the house of Thomas Jefferson, and the home of George Washington; in many places I saw relics of Robert E. Lee. Several days I spent on the Lee Highway. Then I reached Washington; and in the darkness of an evening, along with many of my brother Americans, I stood before the figure of Lincoln, seated in his high, white temple. The beautiful shaft of the Washington Monument was reflected in the lagoon, dividing the shimmering dark waters exactly in two. Washington's graceful white pillar had come over to meet us. There we were all together: Lincoln, Washington, Lee; Maryland, Virginia, Kansas; the Union, our common capital, the American family. And we all belonged together.

The essential basis and first requisite for our American democracy was the creation and preservation of the Union. There is not one State that hasn't profited from it. The spectacular development of the Far West is based on it. Our marvelous network of roads, our unequaled school buildings, our industrial progress, our local rights, and State rights, our feeling of equality, are largely due to it. And most of all, the South has profited. Let there be no doubt about that. The South is poor, but it would be poorer, out of the Union. The South has suffered from discrimination; it would have suffered more out of the Union.

Evidence Clear Now

As I wandered over the superb campus of Lee's University, and as I stood before Lincoln's monument here, I saw that the peoples of the great General and of the great President had both gained by the preservation of the Union. It is well for Virginia, for Texas, for Georgia and for all the other States that they remained part of these United States. That is very clear.

But it was not clear in 1860. Lincoln's cause was very dubious. He seemed to be breaking up the Union. He didn't receive even half of the votes cast in the Presidential election. A majority of the Americans were not with him.

The very thesis on which he based his appeal seemed wrong and inconsistent. He was using force in defence of what should have been voluntary co-operation. He advocated turning guns on some Americans to keep them attached to other Americans. In the name of the government of the people he fought a government which millions of the people wanted.

Furthermore, in the name of democracy, Lincoln curtailed democracy. He established a regime that forced men to fight. He drafted them into military service. He sent them off to battle-fields. He put them into boots, made them obey commands, keep step, do as they were told without reasoning.

Besides that, he released a vast amount of the bitterest hatred. He created a situation that incited measureless animosity. He carried on a war that abounded in atrocities. He sent his generals across parts of America, destroying property. In the name of love among Americans, he directed some Americans to shoot others.

In the end, he established a system that fostered a vast amount of graft. He advocated honest government, but his war, as all wars, favored corruption. Wars thwart virtues and encourage wrongs.

Autocrats in Power

Finally, by defeating and indeed crushing the South, he brought about the necessary conditions for the carpet-bag regimes that followed the war. They lasted for years and were the embodiment of almost all that was undesirable. They were the negation of democracy, self-government and brotherhood. Lincoln was the great champion of democracy, the outstanding apostle of brotherly love, yet his very election caused a war, his whole administration was spent in war, and his assassination left America so disordered that very weak administrations were set up at Washington, while autocrats of the worst sort lorded it over the South.

Because of all these inconsistencies and uncertainties, a great many Americans were puzzled. They hesitated to go with Lincoln. They could not agree with Lincoln. They refused to shoot their brothers to make them brotherly. Thousands upon thousands of good men in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota and other distant places thought the Southerners should be allowed to secede and to keep their slaves if they wanted to. They were isolationists. They didn't believe in marching days and days to Mississippi in order to shoot a white American that they might free an African.

For months and years the outcome was uncertain, and often—very often—right seemed to be on the side of the Southerners. Many Northerners were pursuing selfish ends. The moral aspect of the issue was not clear. But it is very clear now. There was just one supreme ideal—saving the Union. It was supremely right. It was a basis for everything else. What we Americans have to give the world is founded on that. Foundations are built for the ages. That one had to be built. It was worth the cost. Supreme things are worth supreme costs. There is no progress without them.

Foundations Threatened.

Standing here in Washington I face a similar issue today. It is a plain inescapable question of foundations. Only two great States of the Old World are democratic, namely, Great Britain and France.

Real self-government there is a recent creation, about a century old, perhaps. Mankind travailed through millenniums to get so far. Government by the people is still defective, but it's the best men ever had. Throughout all history it has established itself in only two empires. It was taken over for a while by Italy and for a very short period by Germany, but destroyed there by Mussolini and Hitler. Its only bulwark in the Old World is Great Britain and France. Look with telescopes over the whole horizon and you will find no other great power that is self-governing. If these states are crushed, the foundations for democracy will be swept away. America will stand alone and unaided before an aggressive, victory-flushed, merciless, authoritarian onslaught. France out of self-defense has voluntarily accepted a dictatorship; so has Great Britain. If they are crushed, we, too, shall turn ourselves into a dictatorship for self-defence. Free self-government will have perished from the earth!

The issue is clear. If you look far, far down the annals of time, you see that only after countless struggles has self-government among the children of men marched up to the place which it holds in France and Great Britain. And now it is in danger of destruction. Humanity may again be thrust into the old abyss of absolutism. Involved, to be sure, are power politics, colonies, oil wells, and paths of the sea; but the supreme issue is building a foundation for a commonwealth of men.

I believe that is my struggle, too.

Dedication to Task

To further that is why America was created. I believe we are more than Babylonians or Egyptians making conquest of rich land, more than welders of iron or sellers of oil, more than singers of gay songs, or champion foot racers. We march in the vanguard of those who want to preserve freedom, against those who wish to dominate the world by force. As I have followed the pioneers over America's trails, I've heard them say that. As I visited Washington's home I heard him say that. As I stand before Lincoln I hear him declare, "It is . . . for us . . . to be dedicated . . . to the unfinished work which they . . . have . . . so nobly advanced . . . to take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, . . . that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Abraham Lincoln is my Abraham Lincoln and he speaks to me. This America is my America and its dedication to freedom is my dedication. In today's titanic struggle of two old, old forces I have no choice. America's history answers for me. May no man or woman who ever made sacrifice for freedom be ashamed by taking me as a comrade.

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Paris Still Sees Hopes for Peace

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 28—As Premier Edouard Daladier drew up a second letter to Adolf Hitler—his efforts unretarded by the German rejection of the suggestion for direct negotiations between Germany and Poland which the Premier made earlier last week end—well-informed French circles believed that the situation is not yet entirely hopeless.

Thus while the position is extremely grave there are many here who believe that Herr Hitler is merely "pushing blackmail threats to a more acute stage."

Peace Through Rome?

There are suggestions that President Roosevelt's alternative suggestion of mediation still remains open and that Italy also may exert some effort of peace. Since Herr Hitler has given no irrevocable signal of conflict there are many who feel that the road to peace may still lie through Rome.

At the same time there is no sign of last minute flinching on the part of France. Feeling has been growing among the French people that conditions of the last few months are not a true peace, and that existence is impossible under the continual threat of mobilization. While there is certainly no disposition to underestimate the prospective horrors of modern warfare, one hears from simple people and relatives of mobilized reservists as well as newspaper commentators arguments that peace bought by surrender would last only a few months and that France then would be obliged to fight under less favorable conditions.

Consequently it is felt that responsibility for war, if it were to come, would lie with Herr Hitler, and that France, if all peace efforts fail, must simply do its best to win the war.

Effects of Pact

There is no disposition that political circles here have for a moment minimized the gravity and vast potential consequence of the German-Soviet Pact, but meanwhile, they have reckoned up its incidental advantages. Among these are believed to be reasonable assurance of Spanish neutrality, visible Japanese disillusionment with Germany which reduces the danger of Japanese attack to British and French Far Eastern possessions and their route of communication, and the inevitable reaction on the part of the Roman Catholic Church and conservative elements in Italy. It is also believed here that American sympathy will be more wholehearted now that the chief antidemocratic, totalitarian states are in the same camp.

British and French firmness honoring their obligations with Poland continues the most certain stable factor in the international situation.

Communist Organs Banned in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris, Aug. 28

France's attitude towards Soviet Russia, in the light of the recently signed German-Russian Nonaggression Pact, is indicated in a decree issued by Premier Edouard Daladier indefinitely banning both the Communist official organ L'Humanite, and the afternoon Communist mouthpiece Ce Soir.

What French Communists think of the Soviet-Reich rapprochement is evident from the fact that of 1,200 Communist Party members of the Reynault Automobile Works, 800 have withdrawn from the Party.

Meanwhile in Brussels a scheduled meeting of the Communist Party here today was banned by the Burgomaster.

Conference at Brussels

BRUSSELS, Aug. 28 (AP)—A meeting of the Belgian Cabinet was interrupted today to allow the French Ambassador to confer with the Belgian Foreign Minister. The Ambassador previously had been granted an audience by King Leopold.

The Defense Ministry announced that final mobilization had been ordered to bring the air patrol of the frontier to full strength.

Reports on the general progress of mobilization were made to the Cabinet by the foreign and defense ministers.

Railroad connections with Germany were reopened after being closed temporarily last night.

Netherlands Reassured

THE HAGUE, Aug. 28 (AP)—The German Ambassador to The Netherlands was understood to have told Queen Wilhelmina in an audience Aug. 26 that in the event of a European war Germany would respect the neutrality of her nation.

Hungarian Bid Rejected

BUCHAREST, Aug. 28 (AP)—It was learned last night that Rumania has refused a Hungarian offer to negotiate a treaty fixing the rights of the Hungarian minority in this country.

The proposal was made by Hungary and the Budapest Government refused to consider a Rumanian offer for a nonaggression treaty. It brought a deadlock in recent efforts to bring about better relations between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu was authoritatively said to have told the Hungarian Minister that the question of the large Hungarian minority in Rumania is a purely domestic affair since they are Rumanian citizens.

Chartres Windows Stored

CHARTRES, France, Aug. 28 (AP)—The famous stained glass windows of the Chartres Cathedral have been removed and stored away.

German Visits Leopold

BRUSSELS, Aug. 28 (AP)—King Leopold received in audience German Ambassador von Bülow-Schwante, who was reported to have renewed assurances from his Government that Germany will respect Belgian frontiers in the event of war.

The Ambassador was understood to have said the German note of Oct. 13, 1937—pledging respect for Belgian neutrality—remained in force and that Germany would in no way attack the integrity of Belgium and would respect its frontiers as long as Belgium maintained its attitude of strict neutrality.

Sweden Clear on Action

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 28 (AP)—Sweden's Prime Minister, P. A. Hansson, in a public address yesterday said "Whatever happens, Sweden's line of action is clear: it is the line of strict neutrality, which will be upheld and defended."

"The Government has taken all steps which are now necessary for protection and vigilance and if necessary will strengthen and extend them."

Reich Lists Neutral Area

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—An official announcement early yesterday said the German Minister to Luxembourg had notified the little state on Germany's western border that in the event of war the National Socialists would respect its neutrality.

In the World War the German Army marched through Luxembourg.

Throughout the conflict it was within the German line but did not participate in the fighting.

Germany also gave neutrality assurances to Belgium, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

In Midst of Europe's Tense Events

© International

Mr. and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain

Seriously intent on momentous decisions, the British Prime Minister, with his wife, is shown on the way to a Cabinet meeting to decide Britain's stand. And the umbrella, as usual, is going too.

Daladier Note to Hitler

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—The text of Premier Edouard Daladier's letter of August 26 to Adolf Hitler—to which the Reichsführer's lengthy letter to M. Daladier, released early today in Berlin, was a reply—follows:

Very esteemed Herr Reich's Chancellor:

The French Ambassador in Berlin has acquainted me with your personal communication.

In an hour, in which you speak of the most severe responsibility which two government chiefs can assume under circumstances, that is, to spill the blood of two great peoples which are only longing for peace and work, I am bound to tell you personally and our two peoples that the fate of peace still lies in your hands.

You can neither have doubts as to my feelings toward Germany nor about the amicable feelings of France for your Nation. No Frenchman has done more than I have done myself in order not only to strengthen peace between our two peoples but also to assert an upright co-operation in their own interest as well as in the interest of Europe and the world.

France Fulfils Obligations

If you do not confide to the French people a less high conception of honor than I myself confide to the German people, you cannot doubt that France loyally fulfills its obligations toward other powers, Powers like for instance, Poland, which, I am convinced, wants to live in peace with Germany.

These two convictions are wholly compatible.

Up to now, there is nothing which could prevent a peaceful solution of the international crisis with honor and dignity for all peoples if the same will to peace prevails on all sides.

With the good will of France I acknowledge the good will of all her allies. I myself assume the guarantee for this readiness which Poland always has shown for the mutual application of the procedure of a free exchange as one can imagine between the governments of two sovereign nations.

With my best conscience I can give you the assurance that among those differences which arose between Germany and Poland over the Danzig question there is none which could not be subjected to such procedure for a just and peaceful solution.

Solidarity of Allies

Upon my honor, I can also testify that in the clear and upright solidarity of France with Poland and their allies there is nothing which could in any way prejudice the paceful feelings of my Fatherland. This solidarity has never prevented us and does not prevent us today from upholding Poland in this peaceful attitude.

In such a serious hour I believe sincerely that no noble thinking man could understand that a war of destruction should be undertaken without a last attempt of a peaceful solution between Germany and Poland. Your will to peace could be applied with all determination without doing harm in any way to the German honor.

I, as chief of the French Government who desires a good harmony between the French and the German peoples, and who on the other hand is connected with Poland through bonds of friendship and through the pledged word, am ready to make every effort which an upright man can undertake, to lead this attempt to a good end.

You as well as I were frontfighters in the last war. You as well as I know what abhorrence and condemnation the destructions of the war left in the conscience of the people regardless of how the war ended. The idea I have about you in your outstanding role, as leader of the German people on the road of peace, toward the completion of its task in a mutual work of civilization, leads me to request an answer to this proposal.

If French and German blood flows again, as 25 years ago, in a still longer and more murderous war, each of the two peoples will fight with confidence in their own victory. Destruction and barbarism will be the surest winner.

German Americans Shun Talk of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 28—Twenty thousand German Americans celebrated the thirty-eighth annual observance of German Day at Gwynn Oak Park here all day Sunday with never a mention, at least by any of the public speakers, of the foreign situation or international politics.

Some wore Bavarian costumes, many had red, white, and blue colors in their lapels, and the conversation was mostly in German filled out with occasional bits of American slang. The brass band played American and Bavarian marches, Vienna waltzes and Wagnerian selections but neither the former nor the present German National Anthem.

Senator George L. Radcliffe praised "the sense of order and industry German descendants have brought to the city." Prof. Adolf E. Zukor, of the University of Maryland, emphasized the need of tolerance to minorities in times of stress when emotions run high. He pointed out that the Dictionary of American Biography contains names of 361 men and women who were born in Germany but came to the United States to make significant contributions to their adopted country. This was not counting descendants.

Troops Ordered Into Pineville, Ky., Area

PINEVILLE, Ky., Aug. 28 (AP)—Wounding of five men, one seriously, brought orders for nearly 40 national guardsmen to move today into Bell County, where two strike-affected coal mines have been the scene of numerous disorders the past week.

The men were shot late yesterday afternoon, County Attorney Walter B. Smith said, in a clash between pickets and four men who returned to work last week in one of the mines.

Troops assigned to this county by Brig. Gen. Ellerbe Carter were the last of approximately 1,250 guardsmen stationed in adjoining Harlan County since May as a result of labor troubles there.

Horse-Race 'Bookies' Raided in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Handbook operations — Horse-race betting — which have been galloping along for years were slowed down to a walk as the law began carrying out an edict to "close up or be forced out."

In addition to striking through landlords and by arresting customers, police warn that they will make continuous raids until the "bookies" give up.

Text of Hitler Letter to Daladier

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—The letter which Reichsführer Hitler wrote to French Premier Edouard Daladier is dated Berlin, Aug. 27, and reads as follows in English translation:

My Dear Minister President:

I understand the misgiving which you give expression.

I, too, have never overlooked the grave responsibilities which are imposed upon those who are in charge of the fate of nations.

As an old front fighter, I, like yourself, know the horrors of war. Guided by this attitude and experience I have tried honestly to remove all matters that might cause conflict between our two peoples.

I have quite frankly given one assurance to the French people, namely that the return of the Saar would constitute the precondition for this.

After its return I immediately and solemnly pronounced my renunciation of any further claims that might concern France. The German people approved of this, my attitude.

As you could judge for yourself during your last visit here, the German people, in the knowledge of its own behavior held and holds no ill feelings, much less hatred, for its onetime brave opponent.

On the contrary. The pacification of our western frontier led to an increasing sympathy—certainly as far as the German people are concerned, a sympathy which on many occasions showed itself in a really demonstrative way.

Fixation of Frontiers

The construction of the western fortifications, which swallowed and still swallows many millions (of marks) at the same time constituted for Germany a document of acceptance and fixation of the final frontiers of the Reich.

In doing so, the German people have renounced two provinces which once belonged to the German Reich, later were conquered again at the cost of much blood, and finally were defended with even more blood.

I believed that by this renunciation and this attitude every conceivable source of conflict between our two peoples had been done away with, which might lead to a repetition of the tragedy of 1914-1918.

This voluntary limitation of the German claims to life in the West can, however, not be interpreted as an acceptance of all other phases of the Versailles dictate.

I have really tried, year after year, to achieve the revision of at least the most impossible and unbearable provisions of this dictate by way of negotiation. This was impossible.

That the revision had to come was known and clear to a greater number of sensible men among all nations. Whatever one may say against my method, whatever one believes one should criticize about it, it must not be overlooked or denied that it became possible for me without new bloodshed, not only to find solutions satisfactory in many cases to Germany, but that by the method of my procedure I relieved the statesmen of other nations of the obligation, frequently impossible for them, of having to defend this revision before their own peoples.

Revision Had to Come

For, Your Excellency will have to admit one thing to me: the revision had to come. The Versailles dictate was unbearable. No Frenchman with honor—and yourself included, Herr Daladier—would have acted differently from myself in a similar position.

In this sense I have then tried to remove from the world the most irrational provisions of the Versailles dictate.

I have made an offer to the Polish Government which shocked the German people. Nobody but myself could even dare to go before the public with such an offer. It could therefore be made only once.

I am deeply convinced that if especially England at that time had, instead of starting a wild campaign against Germany in the press and instead of launching rumors of a German mobilization, had somehow talked the Poles into being reasonable, Europe today and for 25 years could enjoy a condition of deepest peace.

As things were, however, Polish public opinion was excited by a lie about German aggression. Clear decisions which the situation called for were made difficult for the Polish Government. Above all, the Government's ability to see the limitations of realistic possibilities was impaired by the guarantee promise which followed.

The Polish Government declined the proposals. Polish public opinion, convinced that England and France would now fight for Poland, began to make demands which one might possibly stigmatize as laughable insanity were they not so tremendously dangerous. At that point an unbearable terror, a physical and economic persecution of the Germans although they numbered more than 1,500,000, began in the regions ceded by the Reich.

I don't want here to speak of the atrocities that occurred. Suffice to say that Danzig, too, was made increasingly conscious through continuous aggressive acts by Polish officials of the fact that, apparently, it is irretrievably delivered over to the highhandedness of a power foreign to the national character of the City and its population.

May I now take the liberty of putting the question to you, Herr Daladier, how would you act as a Frenchman if, through some unhappy issue, of a brave struggle, one of your provinces were severed by a corridor occupied by a foreign power. And if a big city—let us say, Marseille—were hindered from belonging to France and if Frenchmen living in this area were persecuted, beaten, and maltreated, yes, murdered in a bestial manner?

You are a Frenchman, Herr Daladier, and I, therefore, know how you would act. I am a German, Herr Daladier. Do not doubt my sense of honor nor my consciousness of duty to act exactly like you. If, then, you had the misfortune that is ours, would you then, Herr Daladier, have any understanding if Germany were without cause to insist that the corridor through France remained, that the robbed territory must not be restored, and that the return of Marseille to France be forbidden?

Certainly I cannot imagine, Herr Daladier, that Germany would fight against you for this reason. For, I and all of us have renounced Alsace-Lorraine in order to avoid further bloodshed. Much less would we shed blood in order to maintain an injustice that must needs be as unbearable for you as it would be immaterial to us. I feel exactly as you do what you write in your letters, Herr Daladier.

Demands Outlived

Possibly we, as old front fighters, can best understand each other in a number of fields. I ask you, however, to understand this also: That it is impossible for a nation of honor to renounce the claim of almost 2,000,000 human beings and to see them maltreated at its own borders. I have, therefore, set up a clear demand to Poland. Danzig and the Corridor must go back to Germany. The Macedonian conditions on our eastern frontier must be removed.

I see no way of persuading Poland, which feels herself as unassailable now that she enjoys the protection of her guarantees, to accept a peaceful solution. I should, however, despair of an honorable future for my people if we were not determined under such circumstances to solve the problem in one way or another.

If our two countries, on that account, should be destined to meet again on the field of battle, there would, nevertheless, be a difference in the motives. I, Herr Daladier, shall be leading my people in a fight to rectify a wrong, whereas the others will be fighting to preserve that wrong.

That is the more tragic since many important men, also among your own people, have recognized the insanity of the solutions then found (meaning at Versailles) as also the impossibility of maintaining it lastingly. I am perfectly clear about the serious consequences which such a conflict will entail. I believe, however, the Poles would have to bear the greatest burden for, regardless of who wins in a war about this question, the Polish State of today will be lost in any way you calculate.

That our two peoples should now enter a new, bloody war of destruction is painful not only for you but also for me, Herr Daladier. As already observed, I see no possibility for us on our part to exert influence in the direction of reasonableness upon Poland for correcting a situation that is unbearable for the German people and the German Reich.

Food of Germans Rationed

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—German citizens were notified yesterday that because of the emergency they must have official certificates to buy a long list of articles in the neighborhood store.

To get necessities such as shoes, soap, household coal, some textiles, eggs and cocoa, they must show the merchant a so-called "bezugsschein" which will be valid for four weeks.

It was announced officially that the purpose is a just distribution of necessities.

Germans recalled that during the World War similar rationing schemes were not introduced until the war had been under way about two years.

Now Germany has determined to conserve its admittedly scanty supplies of some materials before the emergency becomes acute.

The Capital saw today the greatest run on its food stores in decades.

Housewives hurried to grocer, butcher, dairyman, and other provisioners to get their names down for the new rationing process.

In addition, they bought whatever the dealers would give them of stocks not yet on the ration list.

A notice stated that after Sept. 1, gasoline, too, would be rationed strictly.

That is, rationed for those who are still allowed to retain their cars.

Under terms of the gasoline decree, the owner of an automobile must prove that he needs his car and negotiate on the amount of gasoline he may purchase daily.

There already had been a ban on the sale of gasoline from 6 p. m. Saturday to 8 o'clock Monday morning to prevent waste of the precious fluid in week-end pleasure drives.

There is plendy of bread, potatoes, vegetables, rye and wheat flour. But there is less meat, sausage, marmalade, coffee, milk and sugar as a result of the plan.

The government-prescribed diet, as published today, limits meat consumption a person for one week to 700 grams, approximately 24.7 ounces.

Consumption of dairy products, oils and fats has been set at 60 grams, about 2.1 ounces, a day for each person.

The sugar rationing is severe. Only 280 grams, about 9.9 ounces, are allowed a person in a week.

Marmalade, of late a favored food on German breakfast tables, is limited to 110 grams, about 3.9 ounces, on the same basis.

Breakfast foods are restricted to 150 grams, approximately 5.3 ounces. Every German must get along for a week with 63 grams of coffee, or coffee substitute, about 2.2 ounces.

Tea is rationed on a monthly basis, allowing 20 grams, about 0.7 ounce a person.

The daily allowance for milk is set at 0.2 liters, little less than a half pint.

Children below the age of six, upon application, will be given an additional daily allowance of 0.5 liters, little more than a pint.

Expectant and nursing mothers, also on application, will be given an additional daily milk quota of 0.3 liters, about three fourths of a pint.

A special provision has been made for men performing unusually heavy physical labor. Their ration of dairy products, oils, and fats is increased by 50 grams, approximately 1.7 ounces daily.

Their meat allowance is increased by 490 grams, about 17.3 ounces weekly, bringing their total weekly meat ration to 1,190 grams, approximately 42 ounces.

For a period of four weeks each person will be given 125 grams, about 4.4 ounces of block soap or approximately seven ounces of soft soap and 8.8 ounces of powdered soap.

No details as to rationing of textiles and leather goods have been published.

Luxemburg Royalty Guests at White House

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt was host to royalty Aug. 28 for the fourth time this summer, entertaining Prince Consort Felix of Luxemburg and Crown Prince Jean.

The visitors were guests at supper and a movie on Aug. 27 and spent the night at the White House, prior to a trip to New York to visit the World's Fair.

Other royal visitors, this year have been King George and Queen Elizabeth of England, Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark, and Crown Prince Olav and Princess Martha of Norway. Only the British monarchs stayed at the White House.

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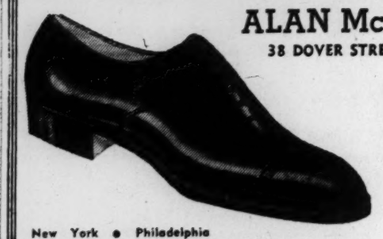
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European Nations Rush Mobilization

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The week end saw an advanced state of mobilization and general preparedness throughout Europe. Britain brough into effect its new Emergency Powers Act with elaborate regulations affecting the daily life of the people at many points. The Admirality has taken control of merchant shipping; the Minister of Transport is empowered to operate the railroads. Preparations were made to take valuable church windows and other treasures to places of safety. Meanwhile France closed its Rhine frontier at Strasbourg. It has called up all but two classes to the colors, the number of men under arms being more than 2,200,000. The air service of Air France were suspended to a number of points. A rigid censorship of news and photographs came into force.

Germans have been brought to a sharp reminder of the nearness of war by the issuance of food ration cards and by the requisition of large numbers of automobiles. Poland was reported to have at least 1,000,000 men under arms. Eight highways leading from Poland to Germany were reported closed on the German side.

Of the smaller nations The Netherlands has proclaimed the general mobilization of its Army and Navy.

Canada has announced that 10,000 of its civilian soldiers of the militia were already under arms manning the coast defenses.

The developments, as recorded by the Associated Press, follow:

Britain:

Sweeping defense regulations, varying from the control of carrier pigeons to the operation of lighthouses, were published by Great Britain today.

The regulations were promulgated through orders in council under the new Emergency Powers Act.

The Admiralty already has taken control of merchant shipping and advised British merchantmen to stay out of the Mediterranean and Baltic Seas. Sale of any British-owned ship was forbidden.

The Minister of Transport now may operate the railroads. Quarters may be requisitioned for billeting. Land may be taken over to produce war foods.

Minute regulations dealt on a broad scale with civil liberties. Individuals were prohibited specifically from "communicating or associating with any other person, having reasonable cause to believe that that other person is engaged in assisting an enemy."

Restriction on Mails

Military areas were closed. Use of cameras was restricted. Special safeguards were established for communications. Codes and mails were made subject to restrictions. All public utilities were put under new regulations.

Control was established over timber sales and scores of minor undertakings.

Plans were completed to kill all dangerous animals and snakes in the London Zoo in the event of war.

The Thames emergency river service was organized today. In the event of war motorboats will patrol 13 districts of the river that winds through London.

Other precautions included the removal of the historic stained glass windows of Canterbury Cathedral to be buried in the surrounding countryside, the closing of the Jewel House at the Tower of London, Windsor Castle and Kensington Palace.

All day long, Germans packed the Liverpool Street Railway Station en route to Harwich for the Channel crossing in obendience to their Government's order that they return home immediately.

Businesses continued to leave the City.

Children still made up 60 per cent of the railroad traffic to the country. Many of them traveled alone with an identification tag on their clothes, with the name of the relative or friend to whom they were being sent.

France:

The Rhine frontier has been closed at Strasbourg. Frontier air patrol is at full strength. Railroad connections with Germany, however, closed temporarily, had been reopened. In the south a partial black-out of coastal cities was ordered for tonight.

Today's mobilization called up groups 1, 5, and 6, pushing the number of men under arms in France's Empire above 2,200,000.

Only two groups remain to be called before mobilization would become general. Eight groups in all have now been called.

Under France's new mobilization plan, all reserves are divided into 11 groups.

First are the last two classes to have completed their regular military service. They have been under arms for months.

Next come eight numbered groups of white cards, varying in strength and based not on age but training and duties in time of war.

Last come reservists bearing red cards, who are all called up only with general mobilization.

Censorship Imposed

Starting today, all telegrams and cables sent from Paris by all telegraph and radio companies of every nationality had to pass through the Government Censorship Office.

Censorship was also applied to news and photographs.

The decree said all printed publications, radio broadcasts, and news reels must be submitted to the newly-formed General Information Service for approval.

Export of all photographs and news reels was forbidden except for those bearing a visa from the Information Service.

Meanwhile the Air France Company announced suspension today of airlines linking Paris with Berlin, Rome, Bucharest, Turin, Milan, Geneva, Zurich, Le Touquet, Bordeaux and Biarritz.

The line further announced that its planes between Paris and Stockholm would fly for the last time today.

Civilian Exodus

The Vincennes track outside Paris was taken over by military authorities, forcing cancellation of this afternoon's horse racing meet. Private mounts also were taken from Bois de Boulogne stables.

Taxicabs and busses became increasingly scarce on the boulevards.

The exodus of civilians from the City swelled steadily.

A party of 50 members of families of the United States Embassy staff entrained this morning for Dinard in Brittany. Another group of 24 had previously left. About 100 American women and children in all arranged for cover in that remote town.

Sunday morning newspapers published several pictures showing British colonial troops and British sailors landing from Britain yesterday at Dieppe, France, and heading for an undisclosed destination.

These pictures were the first indication given publicly here that British troops had crossed the Channel.

The master of a fleet of French fishing boats, returning to port here Aug. 27, said German warships stopped some of their vessels in the North Sea and submitted them to a search.

The ships were allowed to proceed after the search.

Germany

After yesterday no German trains crossed the borders of other countries. Belgium and Paris-bound through trains went only as far as Cologne.

Private automobiles were requisitioned and driven eastward in long columns.

Anti-air-raid measures were made compulsory in Upper Silesia, now designated an "area of military operations."

Crews with blow torches were going about this City removing old iron fences. These were "fighters" in Germany's so-called "battle for the conservation of waste materials" which has been going on for some time. But not until last night did the need seem so great that work was carried on after dark.

Also working late in the evening were policemen, in groups of three, going about Berlin pasting up signs indicating the way to the nearest air raid shelters.

Air Raid Precautions

An order for immediate introduction of anti-air-raid protection measures appeared in the Gleitwitz press today.

Power to force "slow and unwilling persons" to take the necessary protective measures has been conferred upon the police and upon officers of the Reich's Air-Raid Protection Society.

Temporary blackout measures and makeshift bomb cellars must be changed to permanent fixtures for protection.

With the help of the police and the Society, rooms will be chosen in civilian buildings which are, by construction, most suitable for raid cellars.

Protection of the industrial region—smelting furnaces, rolling mills and factories—will be supervised by a special "group for the protection of industrial works."

The appearance of SS troops yesterday marked another step in the militarization of the Upper Silesian industrial region.

Youths in the labor service were seen today wearing the yellow band around the left arm bearing the words "Deutsche Wehr Macht" indicating they had been drafted for Army work.

Row upon row of civilian automobiles were lined up in front of the police station here, bearing new police license plates.

Poland:

It was estimated that at least 1,000,000 men were under arms.

Eight highways linking the two countries were reported to have been closed on the German side.

Incoming passengers reported posters at border stations on the Berlin-Warsaw main line announced suspension of service following 6 p. m., Aug. 27. The Bucharest-Berlin train was reported halted at Beuthen in German Silesia and announcement made that no further passenger traffic would be permitted.

The official news agency also reported the Polish Consul at Maehrisch-Ostrau, in former Czechoslovak territory, had been prevented by German police from crossing into Poland.

The Netherlands:

The Netherlands proclaimed the general mobilization of its Army and Navy today.

The Netherlands had about 130,000 men under arms prior to the mobilization orders. The first act of mobilization should add 114,000 men to the Army or make about 244,000 all told.

The Royal Dutch Navy which includes 12 modern men-of-war has been in readiness for some time.

It was reported that the Germans had closed the German-Netherlands frontier with barbed wire at many points.

Soldiers replaced German customs officers and anti-aircraft guns were placed in position along the border.

Hungary:

The Slovak Government has closed its frontier with Hungary.

Reports from Bratislava said German troops were pouring into the Slovak Capital from Vienna and being taken by train and bus north to the Polish Frontier.

For the first time, Bratislava was taken over officially by the German Army command. German troops guarded all buildings and stations in the Slovak Capital.

Belgium:

The Belgian Defense Ministry called to the colors today additional thousands of men for frontier service.

A long list of foods and other essential commodities was prohibited for export, except under special license.

Canada:

Canada today assumed control of shipping and instituted a naval control service. Naval authorities will govern the sailing of all trading vessels of Canadian registry.

Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie announced that approximately 10,000 members of the nonpermanent militia had been called out to man coastal defenses and provide guards for certain vulnerable points. They will come from 99 militia units.

Members of the Lincoln and Welland regiment have been called out on a voluntary basis to guard the Welland Ship Canal, which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, officials at Military District No. 2 headquarters announced.

Egypt:

The Egyptian Cabinet has decided to establish a territorial army in Egypt—an organization that corresponds to the United States National Guard.

Danzig:

Women and children were being moved from Danzig and neighboring Zoppot to the country today as Danzig's Army spread out over the western half of the Free State setting up anti-aircraft guns and machine-gun nests, digging trenches, and erecting new barbed wire.

Semi-official sources estimated 3,000 of the 30,000 regular inhabitants of the smart seaside resort at Zoppot had left. Hotels almost were deserted.

Police declared the air over Danzig a closed area.

Britain Rehearses Child Evacuation

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 28

A million and a half school children tramped the streets of London and 30 other key cities early today as Britain staged a rehearsal of its evacuation plans for children.

By 6 a. m. the streets of the poorer sections of London were filled with children. Instead of their lunches, they carried gas masks; instead of books, a change of clothes and 48 hours' rations.

After instructions the children were marched off to bus and railroad stations from where, in time of war, they would be taken to safe havens in the countryside.

Under the plans the destination of each child will not be known for several days after they leave London.

Hotel Men Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The 300 members of the New Jersey State Hotel Association have mailed individual letters to President Roosevelt protesting against his proposal to declare Thanksgiving Day a week early, it was announced by Bennett E. Tousley of this city, president of the Association. He said Gov. A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey, has promised to join the protests. The hotel men declare that changing Thanksgiving to Nov. 23 would upset the schedules of dozens of conventions and other affairs already booked in hotels. The Atlantic City Chamber of Commerce is supporting their plea.

George VI Attends Church Service

Wide World Radiophoto

King George — Rt. Rev. Paul F. D. de Labillière

The British Monarch is shown talking to the Dean of Westminster Abbey as the King, members of the Royal Family, and secretaries attended a peace service at the Abbey, Aug. 27.

King Joins Prayer for Peace

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP) — King George VI bowed his head in prayer for peace yesterday.

Leading his people in response to an appeal by the Archbishop of Canterbury for intercession "that even now the crime and horror of war may be averted," His Majesty slipped quietly into Westminster Abbey for morning service and knelt unobtrusively in the choir stalls.

Accompanied by his brothers, the Dukes of Gloucester and Kent, and attended by three secretaries, all in somber day clothes, the King drove to the Abbey from Buckingham Palace.

Occupying a secluded corner seat, King George joined in a fervent "Amen" as prayer was offered "for all those to whom the tremendous responsibility of government has been committed, our King, our Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, and all who are working with them for the peace of the world."

The King's intention to attend the service had been kept secret, and few in the crowded church recognized him as he walked down the aisle with his brothers to their seats.

Canon Thompson Elliott in a moving sermon declared "We are thankful there is yet a hope that reason, if not good will, may prevail to avert the greatest catastrophe that could befall our civilization.

"The door is still at this moment open. We can all do our part to keep it open."

Paris Goes to Church

PARIS, Aug. 28 (AP)—Churches of Paris mirrored the life of the French metropolis on the first Sunday yesteday after a week in which Europe balanced between the "war of nerves" and war itself.

Churches were not jammed, for men have been mobilized and their womenfolk with the children and aged have gone to the provinces by the thousands.

Yet even for a peacetime August, normal vacation month in France, they had crowds extraordinary in size and in character.

Il Duce Says Peace His Aim

OTTAWA, Aug. 28 (CP)—Premier Mussolini cabled Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King today that he would "leave untried no effort to safeguard the peace of the world—a lasting peace that is a just peace."

The Italian Premier sent this word to Mackenzie King in reply to a message which the Canadian Prime Minister addressed to Il Duce Friday. Premier Mussolini's brief reply was: "In reply to your message, I wish to assure you that I shall leave untried no effort to safeguard the peace of the world—a lasting peace that is a just peace."

The Mackenzie King message, made public yesterday, urged Premier Mussolini to use his influence to prevent war. Similar messages were sent to Chancellor Hitler and President Ignace Moscicki of Poland.

Canadian Plea

In his message Mackenzie King said that Canada was "prepared to join what authority and power she may possess to that of the other nations of the British Commonwealth in seeking a just and equitable settlement of the great problems with which nations are faced."

Mr. King in his message to Premier Mussolini said: "At this critical moment in the history of the world I wish, on behalf of the people of Canada, to join in the appeals which have been made to you to use your great power and influence to ensure a peaceful settlement of the issues that threaten the peace of mankind.

"The people of Canada are firmly convinced that it should be possible, by conference and negotiation, to find a just settlement of all existing problems without resort to force. They are prepared to join with the peoples of other countries in doing all in their power to achieve this end."

Message to Hitler

Mr. King in his message to Herr Hitler and President Moscicki of Poland said: "The people of Canada are of one mind in believing that there is no international problem which cannot be settled by conference and negotiation. They equally believe that force is not a substitute for reason, and that the appeal to force as a means of adjusting international differences defeats rather than furthers the ends of justice. They are prepared to join what authority and power they may possess to that of the other nations of the British Commonwealth in seeking a just and equitable settlement of the great problems with which nations are faced.

"On behalf of the Canadian people, but equally in the interests of humanity itself, I join with those of other countries and powers who have appealed to you, in the firm hope that your great power and authority will be used to prevent impending catastrophe by having recourse to every possible peaceful means to effect a solution of the momentous issues of this period of transition and change in world affairs.

Irish Republicans Blamed For Liverpool Explosions

LIVERPOOL (AP) — Two bomb explosions, which police blamed on the outlawed Irish republican army, occurred here tonight and angry after-theater crowds attempted to mob a man who was detained by police.

Part of the front of a sub-post office was blown out by the first explosion. The second occurred in the shopping center as hundreds of persons were pouring out of theaters. The bomb was seen to fall from the coat of a man and explode.

German Vessels Sail Secretly In Dash for Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Two big Hamburg-American Line vessels—St. Louis and New York—today are proceeding full steam ahead to their home port of Hamburg, apparently on recall orders from the home office, although officials of the line would not say so.

The St. Louis left here secretly Aug. 27; the New York Aug. 28. Neither vessel carried passengers, all bookings having been cancelled.

Orders for the German craft to come home at once found two interpretations in shipping circles here. One was that Germany would take no armed steps against Poland until its merchant marine was safe from seizure on the high seas by British and French navies. The second was that this delay would give a further "breathing space" to the world forces seeking to avoid war.

Voyages Canceled

The movement of the St. Louis and the New York follows cancellation of scheduled voyages by German and Italian vessels. German steamships have been ordered home or to "neutral" ports in South America, Spain, and elsewhere. The Roma, of the Italian Line, canceled its sailing on Aug. 25, and, it was indicated, she would remain in New York Harbor until the present crisis had crystalized. Other Italian vessels, including the Saturnia, the Rex, the Count di Savoia and the Augustus are tied up in Italian ports.

Meanwhile, it was announced the British Admiralty had taken over control of all British shipping, which means that all British vessels must obey Admiralty instructions, including changing of course and destination while at sea.

The Cunard-White Star Lines reported today the cancellation of west-bound sailings of its ships from Europe.

10,000 American Abroad

It is estimated that there are about 10,000 Americans in the British Isles and on the continent of Europe at the present time.

Two trans-Atlantic steamships—the De Grasse of the French Line, and the Georgic of the Cunard-White Star Line—carrying 1,556 passengers, arrived here Aug. 27 crowded with Americans returning from Europe. Every ship returning from the continent and British Isles is packed to the guard rails with Americans.

Britain's Queen Heeds Food Supply Warning

BALLATER, Scotland (AP) — Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, visited a grocery store at the village nearest Balmoral Castle, Aug. 26, and ordered extra food supplies.

The British Government had recommended that all families lay in a week's supply of food in view of the European outlook.

Third Term Discounted

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana said he believed President Roosevelt does not favor a third term in 1940, despite a "tremendous sentiment in favor of renominating and re-electing him."

Exodus of Nationals Speeded At Many European Capitals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Movements of Americans and other nationals seeking to return home are reported from the following capitals:

London—American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy continued his efforts to enable an estimated 5,000 Americans in London and other parts of Europe to return to America. The Duchess of Kent arrived in London Aug. 27 from a visit to Yugoslavia, according to the Associated Press.

Paris—Transportation experts estimated today that slightly under 500,000 of Paris' 3,000,000 population had left "for the duration of the crisis" by midnight Aug. 27. These were mostly women, children and reservists.

Requisition of private automobiles and the use of railroad lines and rolling stock for troop transport had already begun to reduce transportation facilities.

One hundred and forty-six Americans boarded a thirteen-car special train for Le Havre Aug. 26, where they were scheduled to sail aboard the United States liner President Roosevelt at midnight (6 p. m. EST).

Warsaw—With the departure tonight of four United States women, only a handful of Americans of non-Polish stock will remain in Poland's capital to face possible war.

A few members of the American Embassy in addition to Ambassador Biddle are remaining here.

Berlin—Red signs appeared Aug. 27 in Berlin railroad station notifying travelers that effective immediately "no private person has the right to demand conveyance" by the State railways. Railway attendants said they did not know what it meant.

The posters also announced that the railways "assume no responsibility" for taking passengers, who are under way, to the destination shown on their tickets.

Baggage may be sent in only limited quantities under regulation soon to be issued, the poster said.

Amsterdam—Negotiations were under way with the Nederland Company to charter a steamer capable of evacuating either 500 or 800 Americans on Aug. 30.

Lisbon—Germans living in Portugal were summoned to the German legation Aug. 26 and it is understood the men were advised to be ready to leave for Germany on short notice.

Bucharest—The wife and daughter of Premier Skladkowski of Poland arrived in Bucharest late Aug. 27 from Paris and left immediately for Warsaw.

They took a roundabout route, they said, to avoid crossing Germany.

Nazi Demonstration In Budapest Crushed

BUDAPEST (AP)—Police crushed a Nazi demonstration in Budapest Aug. 27. The Nazi sympathizers attempted to carry out a victory march, celebrating the signing of the German-Russian Nonaggression Pact, without a police permit.

When the crowd gathered before Nazi Headquarters, police closed in from neighboring Mussolini Square and dispersed them. Sixty-six persons were arrested.

Several other demonstrations occurred in various parts of the capital. Illegal pamphlets were distributed by youths, clad in Nazi uniforms or green shirts.

912,000 Eligible For Age Insurance

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Social Security Administration will begin receiving claims Oct. 1 from the 912,000 men, women and children who, it estimates, will be eligible in 1940 for $144,000,000 in old age insurance and survivor benefits.

Payments for January, the first benefit month, will be made Feb. 1, said John J. Carson, Director of the Old Age Insurance Bureau.

He estimated that from 30,000 to 35,000 claims would be filed for the first month by retiring workers, wives, widows, dependent children and dependent parents. The number of recipients will increase each month, he said, as more become eligible under the law.

Dairy Picketing Threatened

UTICA, N. Y. (AP)—A threat by the Dairy Farmers Union to picket five upstate plants of the Queensboro Farm Products Company came Aug. 26 the wake of settlement of the Union's nine-day strike for higher prices for milk.

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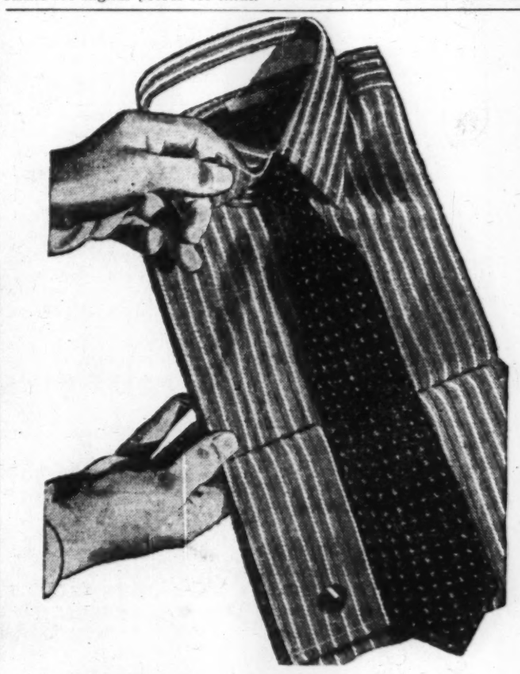

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Parade of Obash

By Audrey Chalmers

Illustrated by the Author

Part Two

Yes, it was true! Obash was on his way to the Parade!

He galumped through the Park gates, and he found himself on an empty street, because of course everyone was watching the Parade, which now sounded close at hand.

Excited as Obash felt about going to a Parade, or maybe because of it, some new lines for the Parade Poem came into his head. So he said them as he went along in time to the music.

"And everybody—there—would cheer,
And everybody—there—would say,
It was—a very lucky—day
When Obash—happened—out our way!"

Just as Obash reached the corner, a good ending popped into his head, which was, "A P'rade without him would be flat,
I hope there's none to question that!"

So then Obash put his head round the corner, and found himself looking right into the face of a little traffic policeman called Mr. Crum.

"Now I can tell my good new Poem to someone," thought Obash, and at once recited it through from beginning to end.

Brave Mr. Crum

Although Mr. Crum did not enjoy the Poem at all, it gave him a chance to pull himself together, as naturally it had taken the starch right out of him to see a hippopotamus mixed up in the traffic.

He had to say to himself sternly, "Remember your duty, Crum!" over and over. For though Mr. Crum was small and his uniform looked quite a bit too big for him, he was very, very brave.

But he had still to receive another shock, for just then Obash smiled. It was his biggest, pinkest smile, and no wonder! Over one of Mr. Crum's shoulders, and a long way down the street, Obash could see the tail end of the Parade.

However, it did not look like smiling to poor Mr. Crum.

"It would only take two bites to finish me!" he thought.

But remembering his duty, and pulling himself together for all he was worth, Mr. Crum began to jump from side to side in front of Obash, and to wave his arms like windmills.

This reminded Obash of a Birthday Party game, and he began to play it with Mr. Crum, so for the moment he forgot the Parade.

The Parade Marched On

The Parade had now reached the tip-top of its glory.

The Mayor who marched directly behind the Band, was taking off his silk hat and putting it on again, and bowing to left and right to thank people for the cheering, which he considered was for himself.

On the other hand, the Drum Major, who led the Band, could not help feeling that the cheering was for him, because he was so big, and all covered with braid and shiny brass buttons, and wore such a great high fur hat.

He kept time with the baton, twirling it faster and faster, tossing it up in the air and catching it with only one hand, while the other hand rested on his hip. The Drum Major did not turn his head, but he looked out of the corner of his eye to see if the people noticed how smart this was of him.

Then at the end of the Band was the Bass Drummer with a fat stomach, which made his drum seem quite a long way in front of him. But he could hit it all the harder for that, and he never doubted but that the cheering was intended for him.

"Think of a Band without a Bass Drum!" he said to himself.

The man with the big horn had his own ideas about what was what.

"The truth of the matter is," he thought, "I am really the most important one!" And he blew out loud, deep notes until he became purple in the face.

Behind the Mayor and to either side of him, marched the flag bearers, and they were followed by the Militia with very straight backs, who in turn were followed by the gentlemen of the Rotary Club. They wore silk hats and frock coats, and could bow just as well if not better than the Mayor, and they all considered themselves very handsome.

At the end of the Parade came the Fire Department. The Chief's car, and the Fire Engine and the Hose Cart and the Hook and Ladder were a beautiful red, all trimmed up with shining brass and the Hook and Ladder had Firemen in peaked hats hanging from it in every possible spot.

The Band now struck up with a fine new tune.

A Game of Jumps

Obash was enjoying Mr. Crum's game. It went this way. First, Obash would jump to one side, then Mr. Crum would jump in front of him. And when Obash jumped to the other side, there was Mr. Crum also! Mr. Crum had large white gloves on, and sometimes Obash would sit back on his funny little tail to watch them waving round Mr. Crum's head.

But when Obash heard the fine new tune, he thought, "Enough is enough," and that he had better hurry along to the Parade. So he ran round Mr. Crum three times for good luck, which left Mr. Crum feeling very dizzy, and away Obash went. But he did not forget to say politely, "Goodbye, thanks for the nice time."

In five galumps and ten hippety-hops, not forgetting a few left-rights, Obash had joined the Parade!

Then didn't he feel happy, and didn't he smile his big, pink smile, and didn't he do his best to keep time to the Band!

There was no place in the world Obash would rather have been unless it was right behind the Band.

At this moment a large part of the cheering suddenly stopped, and the sidewalks towards the end of the Parade became quite empty, with room to spare.

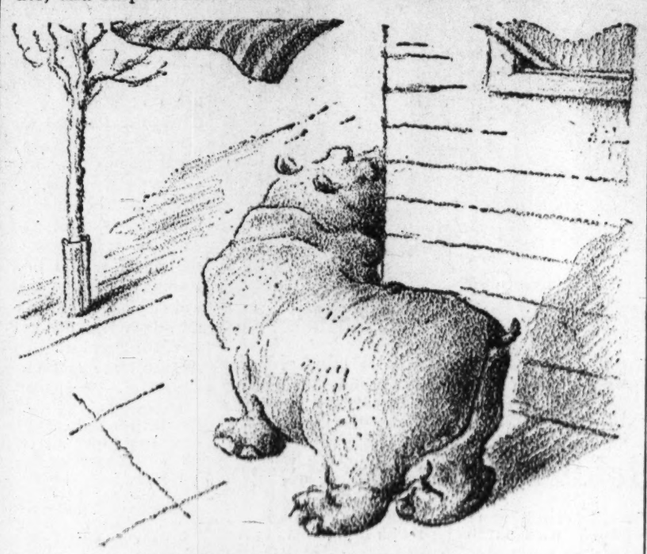
"Dear me!" thought the Firemen, who missed the cheering.

"What can have happened!" And they balanced themselves in odd positions on the Hook and Ladder, to liven things up.

"Dear me!" thought the gentlemen of the Rotary Club, who couldn't bear not to be cheered. And they tried to look handsomer and more smiling than ever.

Just then Obash, although trying hard to keep time, could not help giving a galump or two, which came from feeling so happy.

This was heard by a nearby Fireman, who turned round to see what it was. He was hanging by one hand and a toe at the moment, from the Hook and Ladder, and surprise made him fall



Obash put his head round the corner

off. But he did not climb back again. He ran right away.

The other Firemen looked round, and saw what had made the first one fall off, and with one accord they hissed to the driver, "Step on the gas!"

The driver did, and the Hook and Ladder shot down the street, passed the Parade, and rapidly disappeared from sight. It was followed by the Chief's car, the

Hose Cart and the Fire Engine, all clanging like mad.

"Oh, a Fire, I see!" said everyone.

But the Parade kept right along, the gentlemen of the Rotary Club feeling quite relieved that it was only a fire that had interrupted the cheering, and not crooked ties or red noses.

(To be continued on this page next Tuesday)

Going to School in Many Lands

Walking, cycling, or riding in bus, tram, or train, are the usual methods of going to school, but there are many other ways as well, some of which may sound highly peculiar.

In Australia, children go off to their lessons on the backs of ponies, two on each pony. It is quite usual for them to travel thirty miles on their noble steeds.

The little Negro children of Africa are good walkers. They need to be, for some of them are obliged to tramp ten, or even twenty, miles to the nearest school. One South African boy, however, thought of a much simpler plan, and went to his school every day on the back of a tame ostrich, riding like the wind across the veldt!

When winter comes in Holland, the boys and girls skate along the frozen canals to school, often arranging races among themselves to see who can get there first. In Alaska, they go to school in sleighs drawn by reindeer, or else on toboggans. That must be fine fun!

In Venice, if their parents can afford it, the children are usually taken to school in gondolas, those picturesque boats that ply up and down the canals of that wonderful city, with a man, using a single oar, standing at the stern.

Finally you might like to know that many children in Egypt travel to school on camels. There are times, however, when they cannot go at all on account of the severe sandstorms that spring up in that part of the world. Should a sandstorm begin at the time when the children are due to come home, they have to spend the night in the school house which is provided with special beds for the purpose.

Courtesy of the Maynard Workshop, Waban, Mass.

Happy Hours on the Beach

Amelia Trolley-Bus Steps Out

It was the first day of summer when Mrs. Trolley-Bus went to work in her new bonnet.

The bonnet was red, and shone in the sun like a bunch of ripe cherries. It also had a thin green line around it, which gave it quite an air.

She purred pleasantly when the driver mounted his seat, and accelerated gaily when he let in the clutch. Really, of course, she was singing, "Tra, la, la, summer has come!"

The beginning of their route lay through pleasant roads with green, grassy walks on either side. The trees made lovely blue speckles on the ground before her, and Mrs. Trolley-Bus ran along very happily.

Well, as I have said, it was the first day of summer and everyone had put their straw hats on and were in a merry mood. But, after awhile, the grassy walks stopped and the city began in earnest. It was here that the traffic became difficult.

"Just as I thought," said the driver, stamping suddenly on the brake as the lights turned red.

Mrs. Rolls-Saloon Passes

"Oh, oh, don't do that!" squeaked Mrs. Trolley-Bus. But she was so proud of her shiny bonnet that she soon forgot the jerk and gave a friendly toot to Mr. Rolls-Saloon who had drawn up beside her. This, however, proved to be a mistake, for she had only met him once before in a traffic jam at the rush hour. Mr. Rolls-Saloon kept his eyes straight ahead and said nothing; as soon as the lights turned green, he shot forward, giving her a good puff of dust as he passed.

Now dust in the face is never pleasant, and this behaviour upset Mrs. Trolley-Bus.

"Well, I never!" she said. "Fancy pretending not to know me, just because I'm one of the Trolley family and tied to this route by a wire. Thinks he can go where he likes, he does, and pays no heed to the speed limit, either."

Then, suddenly, it happened! Before anyone could say Jack Robinson, Mrs. Trolley-Bus had shaken herself free from her overhead wire, and calling to the Tram family to join her, raced gaily down a quiet little sloping street where there were trees and gardens.

"O how lovely to be off the main roads," she chugged.

Inside the bus people began to ring the bell.

"Conductor," they cried, "why are we going down here?" But the conductor could only shake his head.

"Don't know, ma'am, I'm sure," he replied. "I expect Amelia likes it."

He always called Mrs. Trolley-Bus "Amelia," because he said it suited her.

Mrs. Trolley-Bus heard the bells ring, but she paid no heed.

A Surprise Jaunt

"Summer has got into my wheels and I can't stop!" she giggled, as she swerved through some park gates.

Soon she was spinning along at a great rate over the grass and thoroughly enjoying it. It was so soft and cool after the hard roads, and there were flowers like white candles in the chestnut trees.

The passengers were beginning to enjoy themselves too. After all, it was nice to make a surprise jaunt into the country, and in a fine bus with velvet cushions too. Of course, when Amelia gave an extra jolt over a hump in the ground, they were bumped about rather badly, but, as the conductor said, it was good exercise.

All went well, until Mrs. Trolley-Bus saw a pond before her.

"Oh, lovely, lovely," she purred, bowling straight towards it.

The passengers, of course, were a bit worried, because none of them had brought their bathing suits. So they begged the conductor to do something about it.

"I will speak to the driver," he said, poking his head through the window in front.

The driver agreed that it was about time to take steps in the matter.

"Now, Amelia," he said, "don't you think we've had enough of this? I'll get into trouble, and you wouldn't like that, would you?"

Amelia was very fond of her driver. He had always treated her gears with consideration, and had never let her boil if he could help it. So she allowed herself to be reversed quietly out of the water and up the bank.

No bus had a better engine than Amelia, and they were soon on the main road again, with the traffic rushing about them. But she didn't mind the noise and the heat a bit, for her wheels were beautifully cool from having paddled, and all the passengers looked happy and said they had had a lovely time.

Jolly Good Times With Books

Book Reviews

Let us introduce Resi Witt, the jolliest kind of a little girl, Peter Kirchli, her good friend, though an awful tease, with Edelweiss, his goat whom Resi dislikes, Gigi—"that mizzable old goose," and lastly, but not least, Uncle Emil, Resi's herdsman doll, beloved by all the family, who was in a sad state, lacking most everything. Gigi had picked off his arms, buttons, and finally his ear! These and other characters you will meet in E. R. Gaggin's book, "An Ear For Uncle Emil."

The scene is Appenzellerland, Switzerland, and Resi, who is a whirlwind sort of girl, just romps through the story, busy every minute, leading an accordion band, arguing with Peter, taking care of Grandmother, and added to all these and other duties, Resi journeys down the mountainside to see Mr. Oberegg, in Toymaker Street, to have an ear put on Uncle Emil, when she decides to part with him to make Angeli Roggi, the little orphan girl, happy.

So full of events and characters is this jolly tale that you will sometimes have to stop and catch your breath, as you do when you run very fast or play very hard. But it is just full of Spring and sunshine with its lovely descriptions of the meadows, flowers and mountains of Switzerland. Kate Seredy's eighty-three drawings and the colorful book jacket picture Resi, her friends, home, accordion band and other activities so realistically that you will feel you have been to Switzerland when you have finished reading the book.

Boston—A Century Ago

"The Little House On Runners," by Marjorie Hayes, will bring people and scenes in Boston of one hundred years ago into your experience. The author's earlier book, "The Little House On Wheels," introduced the Brewster family and took them on a journey in the "little house" from Vermont to New Orleans. This new story tells us more about them. In the same little house, now on runners, Charles and Lottie and their Father journeyed from Vermont to Boston in 1833. Father wanted his boy and girl to have the best schooling possible so Charles attended the Boys' Latin School and Lottie went to Bronson Alcott's Temple School.

The book is filled with many interesting and amusing incidents, and has among its characters, Susan and Edward Everett Hale, Louisa Alcott, and other famous people of that time.

A Fiddlin' Match

In "One-String Fiddle," Erick Berry takes us to the Tennessee mountains where we meet Irby, a young mountain boy.

"He sat in the 'dogtrot,' the airy roofed-in place between the kitchen and the other room, and plunk-plunked on his new one-string fiddle. Billiam, who wasn't exactly a hound dog but who had a right good ear for music, leaned against the other wall and listened."

How Old Fiddler gave Irby a bow, urging him to get a new tune, and enter the "Fiddlin' Match," and what came of it all is a good story, very different from any you have read, perhaps, and one that will especially please you if you are interested in music. The author has made pictures that exactly fit the tale, and Lillian Webster has written the music. Together they have made a book you will find entertaining if you're eight, nine or ten years old.

A Picture Biography

"Abraham Lincoln," by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire, author-illustrators of "George Washington," is another picture biography of a great American for very young readers. The boyhood years and pioneer experiences of this beloved hero are sympathetically presented in text and pictures. Young Americans may understand and appreciate the drawings illustrating the events of his later years which some of their elders find almost grotesque. There is much to praise and admire about the book but we do not think it as satisfying as its companion volume, "George Washington."

John and Auntie's Present

A pleasant tale, told in easy words that you can read even if you are a beginner, is Emma Brock's "A Present for Auntie." Beautiful, large print and most satisfactory pictures describe John's amusing experiences in buying his aunt's birthday present.

John doesn't know what an auntie would like for a present and after he thinks and thinks and can't decide, he shakes a dime out of his pink china pig bank and goes to Mr. Jinks' store. John asks, "What have you to give aunties, Mr. Jinks?" Mr. Jinks thought and thought and then suggested a handkerchief, a pretty yellow one.

"But she has a handkerchief," said John.

What John bought that day and what happened to it and to his other choices before he finally bought the present he gave his auntie is a story that will make you laugh.

Tobe's Story

"Tobe," by Stella Gentry Sharpe, introduces a six-year-old Negro boy who lives on a farm in North Carolina with his mother and daddy, his big brother Raeford, Alton and Alvis, the nine-year-old twins, and William and Rufus, the five-year-old twins.

Tobe, in his own way, tells the story of the happy times they all have together. They go to the country school, and in the winter, as they sit by the fire, Daddy reads aloud while Mother sews. In summer they all help on the farm, but they have time to play in the fields, woods and streams.

They have pets too, and caring for the baby chicks, a pet goat and other duties fill their days with work and play. This is an interesting book, written in easy words, printed in large type, and Mr. Farrell's specially fine photographs picture this pleasant family in their year-round activities. This is an unusual and pleasing reader for seven, eight and nine-year-olds.

Florence Bethune Sloan

List of Books Reviewed

An Ear for Uncle Emil, by Eva Roe Gaggin. Illustrated by Kate Seredy. New York: The Viking Press. $2.00.

The Little House on Runners, by Marjorie Hayes. Illustrated by George and Doris Hauman. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. $2.00.

One-String Fiddle, by Erick Berry. Illustrated by the author. Music by Lillian Webster. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $1.50.

Abraham Lincoln, by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire. Illustrated with lithographs in five colors on stone by the authors. New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company. $2.00.

A Present for Auntie, written and illustrated by Emma Brock. New York: Alfred Knopf. $1.00.

Tobe, by Stella Gentry Sharpe. Photographs by Charles Farrell. Chapel Hill, N. C.: The University of North Carolina Press. $1.00.

Sometimes Mother Calls Him "Scuffy"

What he can do to a new pair of shoes is one of the wonders of the family. That's why his mother is always interested when advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor tell her of improvements in the building of children's shoes. Stores that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor generally offer extra quality and value.

Mediation on Roosevelt Plan Poland's Only Hope for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Aug. 28—Polish opinion today is resigned to the fact that, with Reichsführer Hitler's refusal to deal directly with Warsaw—an expedient as distateful to the Poles themselves—all doors to a peaceful solution of the differences with Germany have been closed except some form of mediation as suggested by President Roosevelt.

The Polish people, while technically and materially at a serious disadvantage as compared with Germany, attach much weight to Napoleon's maxim that "In war the morale is to the material as three to one."

Confidence High

On this count Poland is well placed for the spirit and unity of the country probably have never been better. The man in the street and the woman behind the counter are fully aware of the issues. Poles have before them the present-day lesson of Czechoslovakia and their own experience with partitioning in the Eighteenth Century. To a sympathetic observer, striving hard to achieve impartiality, however, the mood may seem in certain quarters to be somewhat dangerously confident.

Army's Equipment

Polish officers point proudly to achievements of the Army in the face of Russian invasion in 1920. But it must be remembered that victories of 1920 were won over an enemy little if at all better equipped than itself. There can be little comparison between General Tukhashevsky's motley host of 20 years ago and the Reichswehr of 1939.

The Polish Army on a peacetime footing, ignoring special frontier guards along the eastern marches, consisted of between 400,000 and 450,000 men. These were composed of 30 infantry divisions, one cavalry division, 12 cavalry brigades, 10 regiments of light, and 30 of heavy artillery. But the equipment lags sadly behind. Few of the infantry units are mechanized, and Poland would be heavily outweighed here, Western Poland being on the whole, and in spite of the indifferent quality of many roads, a country suited to mechanized warfare.

Reserve machine guns and rifles are not yet adequate. Poland at the present depends almost wholly on its own munition factories, particularly in the central industrial zone—an area of planned and embryo industrial towns in an angle between Vistula, the San and Carpathians. Anti-tank guns are relatively plentiful but tanks are scarce when they could be of great tactical value.

The estimated output of military aircraft is 450 planes monthly, a considerable figure except in comparison with the rate of contemporary German production.

Never Easy to Defend

Strategically Poland has never been an easy country to defend, and recent diplomatic developments certainly have not eased the problem. Absence of natural frontiers, existence of hostile neighbors both on the East and West, and remoteness of its traditional ally, France, always complicated its defense. Its slender hold on the Baltic seacoast is a constant source of anxiety. The Corridor, though racially Polish and economically a lung in the national organism, is strategically something of embarrassment.

Even so good a friend of Poland as General Weygand, head of the French military mission which contributed so greatly to the salvation of Warsaw from the Russian invaders in 1920, has said of the Corridor that it is a provocation in the time of peace, and indefensible in wartime. Yet for reasons of communication with the outside world every attempt would have been made to hold it, particularly in view of the new attitude of Russia.

In event of an immediate outbreak of war, Poland would have to defend a front several hundred miles long from the Baltic to the Carpathians. It is thought here that the major German effort would be directed against Poland rather than against the western powers. Much territory would inevitably have to be surrendered in the western provinces. It is believed the original plan of campaign would involve holding firmly to the valuable industrial area of Upper Silesia, relinquishment under pressure of the province of Poznan, and flooding much country around the Vistula between Warsaw and Torun.

Extreme Dryness

But owing to the exceptional dryness this summer—Poland has differed markedly from western Europe in this respect—this plan now appears to be less feasible. In that case, it probably would lead to the Polish Army being forced back at a comparatively early stage to second-line defences before Warsaw. It seems unlikely the Province of Poznan could be held although it is as direct a threat to Berlin as Antwerp is to London.

It is probable the main danger—current German troop movements suggest this line of attack—would come from an advance through the Carpathians by way of Slovakia. The effect of such a movement would render the Polish system of defense untenable by turning them from south at the same time threatening Warsaw from its most vulnerable side, southeast. It would be necessary in that event for the Polish high command to detach a considerable force to hold up any advance from this direction.

Warsaw Vital

Loss of Warsaw, though not necessarily decisive, would be a big moral blow. Desperate defense of Warsaw in 1920 and of Madrid in 1936 to 1937 bear witness to the importance of holding to capitals.

But if only for psychological reasons it is said Poland cannot stand merely on defensive. It would be necessary for it to take on offensive in some sector. There is one front peculiarly suited for this. East Prussia, isolated from the rest of Germany, would provide a target.

Such is the military position of Poland which presents the spectacle of a Nation mentally rather than technically in a state of readiness to meet a powerful antagonist. Its fate would ultimately depend on direct or indirect aid of its allies and perhaps on the calculation of a British military expert that odds against attacker are five to one where the two sides are of equal strength.

World Affairs Notebook

Moscow's Diplomacy by Treaties

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nonaggression treaties, one of Soviet Russia's favorite diplomatic devices, have been arranged during the two decades of Soviet rule with little regard to the political faith of the other parties to the agreement.

World revolution policy was gradually dropped as a working program after 1920 and there came a new policy of breaking away from isolation. In the midst of the Genoa conference of Russian creditor nations in 1922, Moscow and Berlin suddenly announced the Treaty of Rapallo according Moscow de jure recognition.

Diplomatic relations with Britain first began in 1924. Generally speaking the period 1925 to 1935 marked the reinstatement of Soviet Russia in European affairs under Litvinoff.

Nonaggresion treaties, in a long series, came within this period. Following a Treaty of Neutrality and Friendship with Germany in 1926 came similar agreements with Italy in 1933 and France in 1935. A like treaty was offered to Tokyo in 1931 but did not materialize. In 1933 a multilateral nonaggression pact was signed with Poland, Afghanistan, Estonia, Latvia, Persia, Rumania, and Turkey. The same year a similar convention was signed with Czechoslovakia, Finland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Lithuania. Several of these treaties under threat of German expansion were extended until 1945. To complete Russia's reinstatement, Moscow entered the League, 1933, and the following year won recognition from Washington.

Rise of the Axis in 1936 and the predominance of Chamberlain and Daladier in London and Paris respectively brought a setback to Russia's prestige in Europe which has only shown signs of revival since the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia by Germany last March.

Premier Molotoff's accession to the Foreign Office last May has raised doubts at to whether the Litvinoff policy of general lining up with Western Europe is being continued.

A Monday Feature

Soviet Parliament Convenes; Split With Allies 'Explained'

MOSCOW, Aug. 28 (AP)—Soviet Russia's Parliament took the first steps toward formal endorsement of the German-Russian nonaggression pact today.

The lower house in a four-minute session, at which Premier-Foreign Minister Molotoff was given a huge ovation, adopted an agenda which included agricultural taxation and compulsory military service measures along with the nonaggression pact—the two preceding bills making it likely the pact would not reach formal ratification before tomorrow.

Joseph Stalin, War Commissar Marshal Clement E. Voroshiloff, French Ambassador Paul Emile Naggiar and the British Envoy, Sir William Seeds, were among absentees at the first session. A number of diplomats attended.

When the joint session opened later, however, Stalin, Voroshiloff and former Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff were among those present.

Polish Access Denied

Wide prominence was given yesterday to a statement by Defense Commissar Voroshiloff blaming the refusal of Great Britain, France and Poland to allow Russian troops to cross Polish territory for the breakdown of mutual assistance negotiations among Moscow, London and Paris.

He said the British and French missions disagreed with the Russian view that such permission was essential to Russia's aiding France and Britain, and that Poland "openly declared that it does not need and will not accept military assistance of the U. S. S. R."

The question of supplying raw and war materials to Poland, Marshal Voroshiloff said, was a "matter of commerce" and not a subject for inclusion in a military pact.

His statement, the first report made public on the three-power staff talks, appeared in the official Government newspaper Izvestia in the form of an interview.

Marshal Voroshiloff headed the Soviet mission in the talks, which were ended soon after conclusion of the German-Russian nonaggression pact. Announcement of this pact was made while the talks were in progress.

Serious Differences

Asked how the talks ended, Marshal Voroshiloff replied that "in view of serious differences which were revealed, the negotiations were broken off." Asked what these differences were, he replied: "The Soviet military mission considered that the U. S. S. R., having no common frontier with an aggressor, can render assistance to France, Great Britain and Poland only if its troops will be allowed to pass through Polish territory, because there is no other way for Soviet troops to establish contact with the aggressor's troops.

"Just as British and American troops in the past World War would have been unable to participate in military collaboration with the French territory, the Soviet armed forces could not participate in military collaboration with armed forces of France and Great Britain if they are not allowed access to Polish territory.

"Despite the obvious correctness of this position, the French and British military missions disagreed with this position of the Soviet Mission, while the Polish Government openly declared that it does not need and will not accept the military assistance of the U. S. S. R.

"This made military collaboration of the U. S. S. R., with those countries impossible. This forms the basis of the differences. Here the negotiations were broken off."

Crisis Realized by the German People

Postal and air services restricted — Supplies of food placed under rationing system.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Aug. 28—Despite the steadily increasing tension in Europe, reliable reports received here from Berlin indicate that hope still continues there that some peaceful settlement may be achieved.

But that the German people at last are realizing the significance of present developments is clear. Measures which the Government has taken over the week end indicate this plainly. Restriction of the postal transport services and cancellation of the civilian air traffic were the first indications. But the first real evidence of what is happening was the announcement of ration cards for certain foodstuffs, soap, and other commodities.

The ration card recalls to the older people experiences of the wartime blockade, and many of them are also probably thinking today of the words allegedly used by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank, namely, "You may end war but you cannot start one on ration cards." It is not surprising, therefore, that people are looking to the reply of the British Government in the hope that a peaceful arrangement may still be reached.

Press Attacks Continue

Meanwhile preparations for mobilization continue apace. The population is still fed by the press and radio with stories of Polish terrorism while next to nothing is reproduced about the peace efforts of the western democracies.

Yesterday the Reichstag heard Reichsführer Hitler describe the present situation at a secret session. Although nothing has been made public regarding what was said, it is generally assumed that his speech was a justification of the German-Soviet pact.

The Reichstag apart from special anniversaries like Jan. 30, has generally been summoned only after events, and this, it is assumed, is no exception. Simultaneously it is also felt that summoning the Reichstag indicates that Herr Hitler has determined upon his course and that had it been plain sailing through placid waters the assembly would not have met; nor would the Nuremburg party conference scheduled to open Sept. 2 have been postponed.

At the moment, though diplomatic relations between Berlin and Warsaw continue, there have been no diplomatic contacts between them. Ambassador Joseph Lipski returned from Warsaw some days ago, and Hellmuth von Moltke, German Ambassador to Poland, also has been in Berlin some days. But there have been no official contacts between the representatives of the two Governments.

Change in Hitler Tactics

To those who have studied Herr Hitler's policy in the past it is clear that having failed to achieve his Polish policy by stampeding the democracies into surrender he now hopes by other tactics to achieve the same ends, or gain sufficient delay to suit his own purpose. To assume that by all this that he is forgoing his ambition is entirely to misread the Hitlerian policy.

The sacrifice involved in making the Russian pact must bring compensation in the Polish issue. Further, it is clear to competent observers that the national Socialist policies are based upon fundamental misunderstandings of thought processes of free thinking people.

Thus, for example, one former prominent National Socialist has recorded conversation with Herr Hitler in which the latter declared, "there are no convictions in democracy, no real convictions for which men would stake their existence . . . fear or hope of gain will sooner or later bring capitulation in every case."

Democracies Belittled

How little even the inner circles of the Führer's advisers understand democracies is shown by reliable reports that, for example, not 12 days ago one of them informed a foreign diplomat quite seriously and in confidence that he had absolutely foolproof evidence that England and France would not fight, and that the United States' attitude would certainly be one of neutrality—this he declared was obvious since more than 2,000,000 copies of Herr Hitler's speech had been distributed in America.

It is not the Siegfried and Maginot lines which separate Germany from western democracies today, but National Socialist ignorance and misunderstanding of the working of thought of free men developing their ideas in an atmosphere of reason and peace. Germany is beginning to feel the pressure of the immediate situation. But it is too much to expect that any more enlightened attitude toward the democracies can be produced in the course of a few hours or days. Any present hope for peace is thus seen by many to lie in convincing National Socialists that the democracies are determined and able to support by arms whatever course they intend to follow.

Say 'Please' to Poles, Reich Soldiers Told

By the Associated Press

Beuthen, Germany, Aug. 28

Book stores in this German-Polish border town are selling pamphlets full of phrases written in Polish, in phonetics, and in German called "The Soldier's Language Guide."

The first phrase is "good day, Mr. Mayor." In a foreword, Lieut. F. Sulzberger, the author, says, "always use the word 'please.'"

Under the caption, "further necessary phrases" are:

"You have nothing to fear."

"If you lie, you will be shot."

Sections are given over to telling how to query persons on directions and about troops that have been seen in the neighborhood.

For soldiers on the march are such phrases as "houses out of which shots are fired will be burned to the ground." Instructions to merchants for personal and army purchases are included.

Hitler tells Reichstag of 'seriousness of the hour' — Gets ovation from Deputies.

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—Adolf Hitler met several hundred members of the German Reichstag in his great New Reich Chancellery today and, it was officially announced, spoke to them of "the seriousness of the hour."

What the Reichsführer told the members was not disclosed, but the D. N. B., official German news agency, said it brought a "stormy ovation."

Some time after the announcement was made, Propaganda Ministry officials explained that the meeting did not qualify as an official sitting of the Reichstag. The members, numbering "a few hundred" of the 800-odd Deputies, had luncheon with Herr Hitler, the Propaganda Ministry spokesmen said. They minimized the importance of the session.

Many Deputies had been in Berlin since yesterday, to be on hand if the Reichstag were suddenly convoked.

Today they met Herr Hitler at 2 p. m. (8 a. m., E. S. T.) in the Ambassador Room of the Reich Chancellery, had lunch with him, and heard his speech.

About 6 p. m. the following terse announcement from the D. N. B said:

"The Führer spoke today in the Ambassador Room of the Reich Chancellery to the assembled Deputies of the German Reichstag.

"The Deputies gave the Führer a stormy ovation following his outline of the seriousness of the hour."

Peace Rally Deferred

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (AP)—Adolf Hitler called off his National Socialist "party day of peace" Aug. 26 without waiting for English reaction to his outline of "minimum demands" on Poland.

The party's "day of peace," a name chosen by Herr Hitler himself, will not be held unless events in the immediate future warrant the holding of such a congress, it was stated in a brief official announcement.

The National Socialists' biggest show, which was to have taken place at Nuremberg beginning Sept. 2, was called off less than an hour after the British Cabinet in London had finished pondering Hitler's "minimum demands," which the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, had rushed to the British capital by airplane.

U. S. War Resources Both Rich and Lean

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The United States has strengthened its position as a producer of nitrates, potash, platinum and some other strategic war minerals since the World War, but is more dependent upon foreign countries for manganese, Chromium and nickel.

Dr. John W. Finch, Director of the Bureau of Mines, said the deficiency of manganese and chromium was attributed to World War depletion of limited high grade reserves. The nickel shortage, he said, was traceable to the transfer of refining operations from the United States to Canada.

This country still is entirely dependent upon foreign imports for tin, Dr. Finch asserted, and aluminum manufacturers have obtained much of their ore from South America since 1923.

Hoover Says War Lowers U. S. Level of Living

HELENA, Mont. (AP) — Former President Hoover said war would help business temporarily in the United States "but the horrible inevitable result would be a lowered standard of living for at least a quarter of century."

"The World War was followed by revolution and social disturbance," Mr. Hoover added. "We have had a quarter of a century of shock and unrest which came to us from Europe. Another conflict would have similar effects."

Army and Navy Plan Hawaiian Defenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—As a result of Congressional action authorizing an augmented armament program, approximately $30,000,000 will be spent on Army and Navy defenses in Hawaii and neighboring islands.

This money will be spent to increase Hawaii's stature and strength as keynote of American defenses in the Pacific.

Most important allotments on the armament schedule are $10,000,000 for additions to Hickam Field, Army airport adjacent to Pearl Harbor, and $13,524,150 for a naval air base expansion program which will include construction of bases on Oahu, Midway, Palmyra, and Johnston islands.

The Navy has taken legal steps to acquire title to 553 acres on Kaneohe Bay on the northeastern part of Oahu for establishment of an air base to supplement facilities at Pearl Harbor. This project alone will cost about $5,800,000 and will require about three years to complete.

Approximately $15,000,000 will be spent on new dry docks, buildings, dredgings, and moorings at Pearl Harbor and other naval bases.

Fidac Postpones Sessions

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—American Legion National offices here received word today from the Paris headquarters of Fidac, organization of allied world war veterans, that the annual Fidac international congress, scheduled at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Sept. 24 to 26, has been postponed "pending outcome of the present situation."

New York Faces PWA Project Loss By Lapsed Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 28—Work on Public Works Administration projects in New York City must be speeded to completion or the city will have to bear the full expense of their construction after June 30, 1940, according to Col. M. E. Gilmore, regional director of the PWA. Delay in construction will cost the city $24,188,000 Colonel Gilmore estimated.

The PWA, providing 45 per cent of the cost of approved projects, is prohibited by law from paying for work done after June 30, 1940, the regional director recalled, adding that work, now "woefully behind time," must be brought up to schedule. To effect economy, he said, the Administration would necessarily have to be a great deal more exacting in applications for extension of time on projects for completion before June 30, next.

Some of the projects Colonel Gilmore listed as behind time were the $10,665,000 East River Drive extension, which was only 20.4 per cent complete, although 50 per cent of allocated time had passed; the $3,665,404 Triborough Hospital, 18.5 per cent complete, with 55 per cent of the time gone; the Hunter College Administration Building, 33.5 per cent finished, with 48 per cent of the time elapsed, and the $2,136,000 grade-crossing elimination project at Great Kills, Staten Island, 36.8 per cent complete, with time 76 per cent gone.

"Both in the interests of economy and to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the law authorizing the $1,600,000 program in 1938, the Administrator of Federal Works has decided that every effort must be put forward to bring all construction work in which PWA is a participant throughout the country, up to schedule," Colonel Gilmore said.

"Some of the major projects in New York City are woefully behind time. Only by putting every man possible to work can they hope to meet the deadlines established by Congress or by the sponsors when they undertook the work.

"The essential purpose of the 1938 law was to get men to work and to give a lift to the heavy industries supplying and transporting materials. If we allow these works to lag we are, of course, evading the very purpose of the act."

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The Home Forum

Night Comes in This Way to Trinidad

THE SHADOWY, SHUTTERED house was quite still. There was no sound of movement anywhere. Even the thin, cool leaves of the bamboo trees were not stirring, and the birds were silent. The sunlight that filtered between the slender trunks drew a curving pattern of light on the dank undergrowth. Where the river wound its zigzag course, the ripples were touched to sparkling jewels, but the music of the trickling water was swallowed up in the vast quietude and the heat.

Far down below, the thatch-roofed village drowsed in the valley. A squalid, poor thing of sticks and mud and grass, it was beautiful in its oneness with its surroundings. Outside his hut, where the shade was deepest, sat the old Hindu as he did all day, every day. We could see the whiteness of his beard against his thin, bronze body; and his white turban was silhouetted starkly against the brown earthen wall. The sound of his voice did not reach us, but we knew he was praying, just as he always did so many hours each day, for at intervals he would bend forward and beat the bare ground before him rhythmically with his fists. Beside him crouched his wife—patient, tranquil, happy with the unassailable happiness of a long life well lived. The pale saffron of her *sari* glowed in a soft blur through the heat and the distance. Near them slept their goat in the shade of the nutmeg tree.

* * *

Along the dusty road came the evening procession. It moved against a dream-like background of purpling mountains, shady cacao groves, towering "flame of the forest" trees, and scraggly coffee bushes. There were field hands sauntering along with their great machetes—dangerously curved—balanced nonchalantly in the crook of their arms. A laundress came from the river with the variegated bundle of clean, sweet clothes swaying on her turbaned head. A bullock cart creaked past, the driver slumbering on the seat. A high, two-wheeled cart jounced by, empty of its load of coconuts.

A porter, in turban, ragged shorts, and dark coat, scuffed along the side of the road, his bare feet kicking up little puffs of dust which settled as quickly as they rose. On his head he bore a chest of flaming red lacquer, bright with gold. He passed the shop of Ivan din Fat, of the complicated ancestry, and paused at the one next door. A sign clung there at a rakish angle, proclaiming that "Bred and sausage —2c" were available. A slight breeze had sprung up and on it came the sing of a saw from somewhere up the valley.

* * *

The clouds were dropping darkly over the mountain. The breeze was sweeping up in hot, strong gusts. The road lay deserted. The porter had set down the red locker in the doorway of the sausage shop and disappeared inside. The sunlight became tarnished, then vanished altogether in the oncoming storm. The palm trees began to rattle like bones in the wind; and the slats of the shutters chattered lightly, hollowly in their frames. The curtains soughed and billowed damply on their rods. The rain came pelting against the roof in a furious cannonade. The marmoset in the dripping garden squeaked angrily. The place became a murky chasm as the pale light from the adjoining rooms ringed a luminous band between walls and ceilings through the wooden grill that separated them.

Waiting by the window, we saw the rain slacken and cease; saw the mountains emerge from their shroud of white. The sun came out, tingeing the whole wet landscape with the color of flame. It sparkled on leaves and blossoms and palm fronds. It turned the puddles in the road to pools of quicksilver. There was the smell of damp earth and, fainter, of flowers. Where the road cut through the hills, the moss was yellow-green as the sinking sun touched it. Beyond, black islands floated on a molten sea.

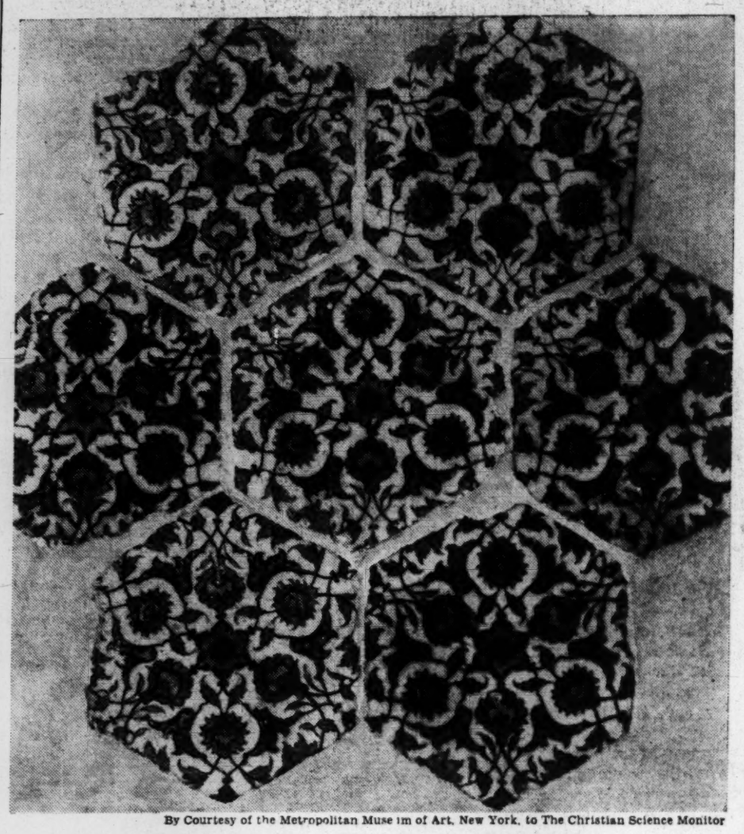
* * *

Then swiftly, as it does in all hot places, night settled down, smothering the sunset and the brief dusk into warm tropical blackness. Familiar sounds became unreal and remote. Strange sounds became sharply clear and close. Lights came on down in the village—pinpricks of brightness in the enveloping dark. Voices—lilting, ecstatic—rose and fell. Somewhere a man broke richly into indolent song.

The huge *saman* tree which stretched the canopy of its branches over the garden seemed to dwarf everything but the peaked hill that rose behind it. Here and there the moon found a chink in the foliage and laid a bright coin of light on the ground. As the evening wore on and the moon rose higher, a ribbon of silver lay across the inner garden. The zing of insects whirred in the air. Bats began to fly in and out of the veranda, like swooping gray shadows.

We snapped the shutters closed and slipped the peg into place to hold them. Night had come to Trinidad.

THEDIA COX KENYON



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Muse im of Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

TURKISH WALL TILES OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

THE ART OF Turkish tile-making has been divided by scholars into three periods, and these tiles represent the manufacture of the middle of the sixteenth century, or the commencement of the second and most brilliant period of tile-making. In this interval the tile panels became more pictorial, losing the fixed geometrical style of their predecessors; the glaze attained its greatest brilliance, the pigments were brightest and clearest, and the draftsmanship definitive. The Turkish tiles of the sixteenth century are considered masterpieces.

This unit of desigr. in the Metropolitan Museum of Art consists of seven hexagonal tiles. They contain a somewhat symmetrical design consisting of traceries of leaves and flowers. The decorations are in blue and turquoise against a white background. Not yet have the tile designers attempted more explicit realism, which was to become prevalent in the tile decorations of the next century. Then it was common to draw flowers, not in a flat pattern, but in realistic boquets in vases.

D. A.

The First "Female Periodical"

THUS AT THE age of forty years did Sarah Josepha Hale win her first job. She "removed with her family to Boston," shouldering definitely the burdens of bread-winner, and one of the greatest editors of the nineteenth century was on her way.

But starting a woman's magazine was a precarious venture in 1828, not only because all periodical publication was still tentative, but because Man—spelled with a capital M as became his utter supremacy—might not allow his women-folk to read it.

The *Ladies' Magazine* was a disturbing innovation, and no one realized this better than Mrs. Hale, first editor of this first of America s "female periodicals."

Her prospectus, or "introduction" as she called it, appearing in the initial issue, published in January, 1828, is addressed, therefore, not to the "female clientele" she hopes to interest, but to husbands, fathers and even lovers, who might or might not deem it advisable that the minds of the weaker sex be so novelly stimulated. She approaches Man, the power that was, in most conciliatory language, the apparent necessity of her attitude illustrating vividly the complete dependence of woman only a hundred years ago. . . .

The lady editor stooped to flattery, diplomat that she was from the beginning:

"In this age of innovation perhaps no experiment will have an influence more important on the character and happiness of our society than the granting to females the advantages of a systèmatic and thorough education. The honor of this triumph, in favor of intellect over long-established prejudice, belongs to the men of America."

Could human male resist?

To make masculine tolerance sure beyond peradventure this guileful mother of sons went further; she dared them, "the men of America," to take a sporting chance.

"They appear willing," she observed, "to risk the hazard of proving, experimentally, whether that degree of literature which only can qualify a woman to become a rational companion, an instructive as well as agreeable friend, be compatible with the cheerful discharge of her domestic duties."

They risked it like gentlemen—enough of them at least to provide her with a sufficiently remunerative subscription list. But the extent of their hazard only their twentieth-century great-grandsons are beginning to realize!—From "The Lady of Godey's, Sarah Josepha Hale," by RUTH E. FINLEY. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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An English Classic in the Making

ON MARCH 31ST, 1836, was issued the first monthly number of the Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, edited by Boz. The said Boz (aged four and twenty) had already put forth, in two volumes, a collection of *Sketches*, Illustrative of Everyday Life and Everyday People; his name was beginning to be recognized by readers in search of entertainment, and to excite the attention of prescient publishers. . . .

Pickwick ran through twenty numbers. Of the first part, four hundred copies were prepared; of the fifteenth more than forty thousand. Boz, not unnaturally, gave up the work of Parliamentary reporter, by which hitherto he had lived, and devoted himself to the career of letters.

Thus came into existence an English classic—a book representative of its age, exhibiting the life and the ideals of an important class of English folk, on the threshold of the Victorian era. Work so original of course excited prejudice in some quarters; we have the admission of Sydney Smith (a man not deficient in humour) that he "held out against" Boz as long as possible, even unto the days of Nickleby, and there must have been many who held out longer. . . . Now, after half a century, Pickwick holds its assured place in the literature of our tongue, and, among all its author's works, seems to have the best chance of achieving what is known as immortality. . . .

In its forthright flow of vivacity the book has no parallel. Dullness, weariness, seem unknown to the writer. Who can resist the influence of a convivial spirit such as greets us in these wayside inns and country houses? And it is all so English; whether in town or country, the life playing before us is peculiarly, vehemently, national. Dickens was never more himself than when describing a journey by coach on one of the great highroads; and if it should happen to be at Christmas time, how his blood tingles with the joy of travel! Often as he returned to the subject, he did not surpass the classic journey of the Muggleton coach which bore Mr. Pickwick and his friends to Dingley Dell; the spirit of this narrative was not to be quite recaptured, and even as a piece of writing it is among the best that can be selected from his works. British to the core are all his people, representing the most stubbornly and aggressively conservative of social ranks. . . .

That *Pickwick* did in several directions help on the better day is beyond doubt. When writing his Preface to a popular edition of the book, ten years later, Dickens glanced at legal reforms which had meanwhile come about, and he noted with special satisfaction that the Fleet was no longer in existence. Recollections of his own sad childhood gave him a peculiar interest in a debtors' prison. The chapters of Pickwick concerned with the Fleet are admirably picturesque; no oppressive gloom hangs over them, but in a few vivid strokes we have a sketch of the vile place such as can never be forgotten. . . . These shadows serve as a background to the happier features of life which it was always Dickens's purpose to emphasize and glorify.—GEORGE GISSING, in "Critical Studies of the Works of Charles Dickens."

Mowing
(Triolet)

I hear the cool scythe sighing
Across the lisping grass,
A meadow wind replying.
I hear the cool scythe sighing,—
Its silver crescent flying
As soft as sunbeams pass.
I hear the cool scythe sighing
Across the lisping grass.

MARGARET HOSMER

Brazil's Cold Breeze From the South

LATE THAT EVENING the rain cleared and Mateo made a nest of blankets for me in the bow of the boat. Snug under my mosquito net, I cuddled down in comfort; the night was cool, with a strong wind sweeping up from the south. It took me a long time to accept the fact that below the equator cool breezes blow from the south, and that the north side of a house is the sunny side.

Stars pricked out, one by one, in a pale-gray sky. The heavens became studded with lights; they seemed but pale reflections of the torches carried by millions of fireflies whirling in a frenzied dance above the narrow strips of marsh paralleling the river. There was no moon. The forest beyond the plains loomed black and forbidding. Shadowy night birds swept like phantoms across the surface of the water; eerie cries drifted back on the breeze. Occasionally a fish leaped and jacarés surged among the reeds along the shore.

I felt very close to the hidden mysteries of nature. . . . I closed my eyes tightly and strove for close communication with nocturnal wilderness ways. In the pulsing darkness I could hear the silken swish of palm fronds on the shore and the lapping of waves against the boat.—From "Seven Grass Huts," by CECILE HULSE MATSCHAT. (New York; Farrar & Rinehart.)

Darkness and Light Arise

Evening up the curve of stars
swings, and darkens eastern slopes.
Heedless of mortals and of wars,
day moves toward Asia, leaving here

a crescent luminous and lonely
within the green and westward air.
A far bright world becomes the only
companion of the tilted moon.

Beneath the shadow of the dark
that fills the hollowed hills with blue,
the clang of ambling cattle-bells
grows hesitant, hock-deep in dew.

Midnight up the arc of east
ascends; a flying buttress holds
with Swan and with the clear Altair,
closed hawkweed from infinity.

The wheeling sunlight touches water,
and darkness into Asia gropes.
The tawny herd and bell unpastured
obey the hoarse and human throat.

And day swings into noon and hay
lies down beneath the scythes, and men
glance at the white and filling moon
and watch the dusk blow up again.

FRANCES FROST

"פערהיטונג איז בעסער ווי קורירונג"

אז איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועלען קריסטען סיונס

נאָטיס אירעע. דער מענש. איז פערזיכערט אויף אויבּ־ גיג; דערויבער קענען מיר זאָגן, אז די רעגעל פון פערהיטונג און קורירונג האָם קיין שייכות נים מים אויהם. דאָם אלעס וואָם דאַרף אויסגעהיילט ווערען איז דער פאלשער גלויבען, די פּאָזיטיוו־האַפּטינג מענט, אז דער מענש איז ניט נאָטיס פּאָזיטיוו־מענט וויידער־ שפיגלונג. דער פערשטאנד וואָם קריסטען סיונס שיינקט אונז פון דיזען אויבּיגען אמת הים אונז פּאָ פון אלע צרות. עס פּרייבט ארויס אונזערע מוראות, פּערכיכטעס אונזער גלויבען אין דער מאכט פון שלעכּ־ טעס. און קיינער פּאָ דעם פעדאָנט פון דעם קערפּער, כדי ער זאָל קענען נעהמען אין אָנבּראַכּה די אל־ געגנווארט און אלטמעכטיגקייט פון נאָט, דעם גוטען.

אונזער דעם סיסטעל, „א בעשטימטער רעגען עקזעקוט־ וואָם נעשיבּט זיך נאָהענם צום ראנד פון בוך. שרייבּ פּרס. עדדי (וויסענשאפט און נעזונד. ז. 147): „אונזער סיסטעמ דאָם נעהיילט די קראנקע, דאָם דורכּנעפּראָכּ דאָם קריסטליכע הייליגן אויף א פראקטישען אופּן. און נעלערנט זיינע תלמידים די אלגעמיינהייטען פון דעם נעטליכען פרינציפּ וויי אזוי קראנקע צו הייליגן; אבער ער האָם נים אויסדרעקליכּען קיין בעשטימטע רעגעל פאר דער דעמאָנסטראציאָן פון דיזען פרינציפּ. וואָלכּעם הייליגּ און פּראָפּהעט קראנקהיים, דיזע רעגעל איז פער־ בליבען אונבעמדעקט ביז קריסטען סיונס האָם איהר עמדעקט. אנדערשוואו אין איהרע שריפטען פּראָפּי־ ניגם מרס עדדי פערהיטונג און קורירונג צוזאמען. און וויזוס אין אז די זעלבע רעגעל קען בענוצט ווערען צו בירער. סיי פאר פערהיטונג, סיי פאר קורירונג. און אז דאָם איז אין אינשטימונג מים די לעהרעם פון קריסטוס יעשוס, קאָן זיך נאָכּנ קלאָר ארוים. אויבּער פר דאָם נעהיילט די קראנקע, פלעגט דער סיסטער נאכּנ אָפּטען אויסנעפּיגען און ארויסרייבּען דעם פּאָהלער אין מענט וואָם איז נעווען פערבּאָנדען אין דעם מענשליכען נעדאנק. אין מתיא (9:32, 33) לייגען סיי: „אין סען דאָם צו איהם נעבּראכּם א שטומען מאן, וואָם דאָם נעהאם א שעד. און וען דער שעד איז ארויסנעפּאָרייבּען נעווארען, אזוי דאָם דער שטומער נעריעדט.“

אלזאָ, לייענט זיך נים צו שפּעבּען צו ווערען קענער אין דער פערהיטענדער הונדם פון קריסטען סיונס, כדי מיר זאָלען אויך קענען דערקענען און פערשיבּען אונדערבּעט קרוסט נעדאנקען אדער מאלשע גלויבּע אויבּער זיי דרינקען זיך אוים אויפּין קערפער אין פיזישע רעזולטאטען, וואָס שפּארקער סיי ווילען זיך האלטען צו דעם פערשטאנד און דער וואהרהייט פון דעם אלמעכטיגען מענשען. אלע מענהרער ווילען אין קענען אויספּארירען די חכמה פון דעם שרייבּוואָרם אז „פערהיטונג איז בעסער ווי קורירונג.“

דער וואם וואלם ווילען בעטטען אינפערמאציע ווענען קריסטען סיינס ליטעראטור. וואם ווערם אריינ־ נעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראך. זאל שרייבען אן פא־ כען זיין פערלאנג בעפאנם צו דער קריסטען סיינס פאבליקיישן כאוסיעטי. באסטאן. מאסאטשוסעטס. U. S. A. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

"Prevention is better than cure"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS WELL KNOWN that sin and sickness are being healed in Christian Science today. But it may not be so generally recognized that accidents, loss, and disease can be prevented by metaphysical means, thus exemplifying the saying that "prevention is better than cure." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 369), "The prophylactic and therapeutic (that is, the preventive and curative) arts belong emphatically to Christian Science, as would be readily seen, if psychology, or the Science of Spirit, God, was understood."

An intelligent examination will disclose to any honest investigator the fact that all misery, want, sin, disease, and death can be traced to errors of belief, whether of disobedience, lack of judgment, the harboring of unchristian thoughts, or ignorance of God and His spiritual laws. Calamities are not to be attributed to the will of God. Whoever blames God, who is divine Love, for what is afflictive, greatly errs. As the Bible declares (Ezekiel 18:23), "Have I any pleasure at all that the wicked should die? saith the Lord God: and not that he should return from his ways, and live?"

Christian Science brings us the joyous tidings that the Word of God is ever present not only to heal, but also to prevent disease or discord; that, by availing ourselves of His protecting power, living righteously, and being obedient to His laws, inharmonious experiences can be avoided. This has been proved in the experience of the writer. A grave danger beset his path, although he was entirely unaware of it at the time. Through obedience to a strong intuition, and permitting the one perfect Mind to direct his way, catastrophe was averted. He then discerned what had been the true preventive. He learned that God's angels—divine messages, spiritual thoughts—when heeded, are able to keep us from harm. Do not the Scriptures plainly declare (Psalms 91:11, 12): "He shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways. They shall bear thee up in their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone"? That God's spiritual ideas—pure thoughts—are preventive as well as curative in their ministrations is a demonstrable fact.

The art of preventing disease and other discords is learned as we gain from Christian Science the true understanding of God, and the abiding consciousness that man, His image and likeness, is not material, but spiritual. When we become aware of the fact that man is spiritual, harmonious in every action, and immortal in status, and increasingly understand the implications of this vital truth, we shall recognize clearly that no accident can ever happen to the real man, God's image, no disease can attach itself to him, and no fault can be found in him.

God's idea, man, is forever secure; therefore the rule of prevention and cure does not apply to him. All that needs healing is false belief, the erroneous argument that man is not God's perfect reflection. The understanding which Christian Science gives of this eternal truth prevents the occurrence of trouble. It casts out fear, destroys belief in the power of evil, and turns thought away from the body to the contemplation of the omnipresence and omnipotence of God, good.

Under the marginal heading, "A definite rule discovered," Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 147): "Our Master healed the sick, practised Christian healing, and taught the generalities of its divine Principle to his students; but he left no definite rule for demonstrating this Principle of healing and preventing disease. This rule remained to be discovered in Christian Science." Elsewhere in her writings, Mrs. Eddy links prevention and cure together, the same rule applying to both. That this is in accord with the teachings of Christ Jesus, is clearly evident. Before healing the sick, the Master often detected and cast out as unreal the error latent in human thought. In Matthew (9:32, 33) we read: "They brought to him a dumb man possessed with a devil. And when the devil was cast out, the dumb spake."

Then, shall we not endeavor to become adept in using the preventive art of Christian Science, detecting and destroying wrong thoughts or false beliefs before they can be manifested in physical results? As we hold firmly to the understanding of the truth of perfect God and perfect man, we shall be enabled to prove the wisdom of the adage that "prevention is better than cure."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish)

Mangrove Swamp

Here beneath the mangroves the smooth
sands glisten,
Their violet shadows write a tangled cipher
on the beach,
Their shadows lie cradled where the white
foam drowses,
Where the slow waves idle in, each over
each.

High above the mangroves the tall sky
watches,
From east to west the long hours ride the
sun;
From north to south the gleaming clouds
march and mingle
Where the Gulf Stream's purple skein is
darkly spun.

Daughters of a marshy world remember
their beginning,
Mothers of islands to an older sea return;
When the dusk circles them, they will find
their own land
Back in the gray dawn of saurian and tree
fern.

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

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By MARY BAKER EDDY
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1939

U. S. Pins A Posey on N. H. Town

Danville among first communities to inaugurate a public forest enterprise.

Danville, N. H., wears a posey in its village buttonhole today, pinned there by the United States Department of Agriculture for its foresight in Revolutionary War days when it was among the first of 1,500 communities to inaugurate a local forest enterprise operated for profit. Latest reports show that in the past 100 years it has produced an income of more than $33,000 from sales of timber and other products, and from interest on loans from a trust fund, now amounting to about $9,000. This was established from the early earnings of the 75-acre woodland.

* * *

Watertown's (Mass.) West Junior High School opened its doors at least a fortnight earlier than usual this year. Shrill voices echoed over the yard and through the building. But what startled passers the most was the occasional melodious trill of a flute, the deep oomph, oomph of a base horn, and the boom, boom of a base drum. The more curious observers learned that the school was housing the 90 members of the junior band of Trumbull Post, V. F. W., of Warren, Ohio, winners of the V. F. W. junior band competition for the past three years. The youngsters, ranging from 10 to 15 years, arrived last night and will make the school their headquarters.

* * *

Boston is famous for many things, particularly its hospitality to visitors. In keeping with this long cherished tradition, Roy Prout, New England Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad with offices in the Old South Building, announces that all independent travelers using the railroad's special tours are furnished with an identification card introducing them to the Boston agent. All the traveler needs to do is to inquire for the agent and the latter becomes a special "greeter," guide, friend, and counselor, to aid the passenger.

* * *

Ever fall down when you were a youngster and have to bring home a dozen scrambled eggs? Eggs are big business all over the country today, hence the wide interest in the new Department of Agriculture talking motion picture on this subject showing every phase of the industry, the chant of the egg auctioneer, scenes of the egg futures board in the Chicago exchange, and the plant where more than 100 girls spend their days breaking eggs by the gross for drying or freezing. There are many scenes seldom witnessed even by poultry producers themselves.

* * *

We've found out that all downtown Boston business men aren't as serious and prosaic as they might have us believe! Fortunately it seems that there are still some men who don't mind relieving the daily routine of their jobs with an occasional touch of humor. Our concrete evidence is the story we heard recently regarding the Waterman Building down on School Street, in which Brigham's (you know, candy, ice cream, sodas and sandwiches) is about to occupy a new store.

In preparation for their opening tomorrow extensive alterations have been going on for several weeks. It follows of course that there has been considerable noise in the process.

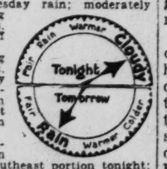
However, it remained for one of the tenants to find the humor in it all, and with their monthly rental check which they mailed to the Managing agent for the building, they enclosed this little classic:

"We listen to the hammer's wail
As Hobbs insists on his monthly sale.
But—'Quoth we,' where is this Hobbs
To keep this soft while we're on our jobs?
The least we think for our whole bunch,
Is
Buy us drinks at Brigham's Lunch!"

P. S. We understand that Mr. Hobbs has officially accepted their invitation.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Tuesday rain; moderately cool; increasing northeasterly winds, becoming fresh off the coast.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight, Tuesday mostly cloudy with occasional rain in southwest; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, rain Tuesday and in southeast portion tonight; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy with occasional rain in south portion; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Rain late tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Rhode Island: Rain tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast winds becoming fresh over north portion; and fresh to strong northeast winds over south portion. Mostly overcast with rain over extreme south portion tonight and over central and south portions Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period August 28 to September 12, 1939, Inclusive

North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair first part, scattered showers latter half of the week; moderate temperatures first part, warmer middle, cooler end of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	76	Minneapolis	65	84
Bermuda	81	86	New Orleans	78	93
Chicago	60	79	New York	72	80
Denver	59	90	Norfolk	72	78
Helena	52	87	Philadelphia	70	80
Kansas City	65	88	St. Louis	63	80
Los Angeles	64	86	San Francisco	57	66
Miami	78	85	Washington	70	80

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Aug. 28.
B—Maximum, Aug. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:26 p. m.; height 9.6 ft.
Tuesday, 11:50 a. m.; height 9.1 ft.
Light all vehicles my 7:37 p. m.

Old Colony Is Urged To Delay Service Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 28—Declaring that Greater Boston is facing its most serious transportation crisis in its history, State Senator Jarvis Hunt today asked Trustees of the Old Colony Railroad to co-operate with the 2,000,000 railroad users of southeastern Massachusetts by withholding abandonment proceedings until some sort of a transportation program can be drafted to assure these commuters of continued passenger service.

As Chairman of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's Special Commission appointed to study the possibilities of co-ordinating transportation facilities throughout eastern Massachusetts, Mr. Jarvis demanded time in which to carry out the mission of his Commission. He spoke to bondholders of the Old Colony lines meeting before Judge C. C. Hincks of the Federal District Court of Connecticut on proposals to abandon the financially embarrassed Old Colony passenger service on Sept. 24.

The Senator made it clear that unnecessary delay was not contemplated by the Commission. Yet, he deemed the transportation situation sufficiently serious to inform bondholders of the railroad that, if necessary, a special session of the Legislature could be called to take action on such recommendations as the commission might make.

He said that the study by the Commission and the drafting of recommendations designed to save the railroad's services for the South Shore, if possible, would necessarily take time, since action by the Legislature could not be requested until the work of the Commission had been done thoroughly. Under the laws of Massachusetts, he said, there is no other procedure open to the Commission.

"Therefore," Senator Hunt declared, "we urge the Court to instruct the Trustees of the Old Colony Railroad to co-operate with the Special Commission, as requested by Governor Saltonstall, in his letter of May 15."

Bondholders were told that the Commission would proceed at once to formulate a concrete plan to meet the transportation crisis which members of the Commission said is far more sweeping than the Old Colony line which alone contemplates complete abandonment of some 130 passenger stations. A legislative committee headed by Horace T. Cahill previously reported on the need for a complete survey of transportation either to save the Old Colony lines intact or partially as units in a co-ordinated system of all transportation facilities.

With the Senator at the hearing were Francis McKeown, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and Edward A. Pecce, Assistant Attorney General who handled the recent court case for the State against abandonment.

Stockbridge Is Celebrating Two Centuries of Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 28—The Town of Stockbridge, distinguished for the past two centuries as the cultural center of Western Massachusetts, is celebrating its bicentennial observance from Aug. 27 to Sept. 2.

Yesterday, the Congregational Church anniversary service was held, with other clergy participating. The foundation of the church dates from 1734, five years before the incorporation of the town.

All day today, the estates, gardens and showplaces of the town were open to visitors under the direction of William Ellery Sedgwick. Wednesday, at the anniversary meeting of the Laurel Hill Association, an historical pageant by Walter Prichard Eaton will be presented by residents. A sports program Thursday, a torchlight procession Friday, and the dedication of the new World War Memorial Saturday, with a final ball in the evening, will be among the events of the rest of the bicentennial week.

Dates From 1722

Situated south of Pittsfield, the township was granted by the General Court in 1722 and purchased from the Indians in 1724, but it was not until 1734 that John Sergeant of Yale University established his Indian Mission for the instruction of the natives, and the town was settled by four white families.

In 1739, Sergeant built the Mis-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Arrests Made in Barre Strike

SOUTH BARRE, Mass., Aug. 28 (AP)—Picketing strikers, wearing home-made gas masks, charged groups of workers today as they sought to enter the plant of the Barre Wool Combing Company, where a strike is entering its fifth week.

Deputy sheriffs broke up one demonstration with tear gas which they said easily penetrated the pickets' makeshift masks—handkerchiefs soaked in vinegar—stopped a second clash by parting the combatants, and made two arrests.

Deputy sheriffs said about 200 workers entered the mill despite the attacks and jeering of pickets. About a dozen canisters of tear gas were used to break up the first clash, they said. The handkerchief "gasmasks," deputies said, proved useless because tear gas effects the eyes rather than respiratory tracts.

The clash came after five days of peace since tear gas ended a rough and tumble battle early last Wednesday during which stones were thrown and a dozen or more arrested.

Those arrested today were charged with disturbing the peace, and profanity.

The strikers, members of an American Federation of Labor union, struck in protest over the discharge of four girl workers.

Mayor's Permit Suspended

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today suspended for 30 days the driving license of Mayor Robert L. Putnam, of Springfield, for failing to obey the 50-mile-an-hour regulation.

Mayor Putnam was driving his automobile between 50 and 60 miles an hour when he collided with a truck owned by the town of New Salem, Mass., and operated by Earle H. Berry, according to the investigator's report to Mr. Goodwin.

The Registrar's action is in accordance with a ruling made several months ago which automatically suspends the driving license of anyone found operating an automobile at a speed of more than 50 miles an hour.

Grocery Union Bars Mediation

While employer and employee representatives met with the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today in an attempt to end the Warehousemen Union's two-day strike against four Boston chain groceries, the Union continued its refusal to arbitrate the dispute.

George H. Stack, business agent of the Union, told reporters that his members have taken three cases to the State Board and lost them all. The warehousemen feel that having had what they consider legitimate demands struck out with such regularity by the Board, another attempt at arbitration would mean only repetition.

Meanwhile, notice has been published by P. Harry Jennings and John F. English, international organizers for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers that this parent of Local 829 (the Warehousemen) does not sanction the strike.

The four groceries affected by the strike are the First National Stores, the Atlantic and Pacific, the Economy Stores, and M. Winer & Co. The union wishes to standardize wages and hours among the four firms and obtain flat increases, said Mr. Stack. These would include 10 per cent for those earning less than $28.00 a week and 5 per cent for those earning above $28.00. At present, warehouse employees of the First National and the A. & P. work 40 hours a week, while employees of the other two stores work 44 hours, he said.

Mr. Stack also declared that wages of his group in the Economy and Winer stores are about 12 per cent below those of the First National and A. & P. The Union also wishes the Winer and Economy stores to give two weeks vacation with pay as is the rule at the First National and A. & P.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board, said today that prior to the strike the employers had agreed to equalize wages but were against any increase. Twice, the warehousemen have voted against arbitration.

V.F.W. Gladden Boston's Ways And Corridors

Former men of battle join in festive mobilization at hotel and hall—Lost Indiana band sought.

While a few thousand veterans crowded into Symphony Hall for serious convention work today, most of the 50,000 guests here for the Fortieth National Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars spent the day sight-seeing, dining and fun-making.

At convention headquarters, the Hotel Statler, everything was in readiness for the deluge. And from all over the country, from California to Washington, from Arizona to Montana, from the Panhandle of Texas to the northern tip of Michigan, from the hot Florida sands to the Maine lake country, came the veterans.

All the morning, and into early afternoon, the stream of veterans continued. A weary clerk at the long registration desk in the hotel looked up from her work. How many had registered? "They started coming Saturday night; they registered all day yesterday; and here I am—without my lunch—still registering people," she said.

The publicity department volunteered an estimate. About 50,000 guests have come to the City, it was said. These included regular delegates, members unofficially attending, and the wives and families of both. The reunion was called the brightest fanfare of the military fraternity seen in Boston since 1930, when the American Legion took the City. The lobby of the hotel was cleared for action. Its polished floors seemed out of place to those who are accustomed to carpets and furnishings in the spacious foyer. Despite the festivities at Symphony Hall which took several thousand away, Park Square and the Statler vicinity generally furnished a bewildering scene.

Musical Guest

Certain guests, however, were slightly disturbed by the confusion. Among these was John Kurtz, who wandered around Park Square and the Statler "for hours and hours," looking for a delegation from Indiana. It might have been all right if he had been by himself; but there were his 70 band instruments, he told the police.

The trouble was, said Mr. Kurtz, that he had driven a truck load of the 70 band pieces from Milford, Pa. There he had been engaged for this work by a delegation from Indiana when its bus broke down He was to meet the delegates in Boston. Mr. Kurtz drove round and round looking for them; but they didn't seem to be anywhere, and he didn't like to leave the instruments long enough to penetrate the inner recesses of hotel lobbies to investigate.

At last he drove up to the police station and called for help. A detail of police joined the one-man band and went on a search. When last reported, Mr. Kurtz and the police were still looking.

Clambake Day

The police expected, and were prepared for, many complexities such as the one presented by Mr. Kurtz. After the opening of the sessions in Symphony Hall this morning, the day's program called for entertainments in various parts of the city. This meant a tangle of busses, taxis, and commandeered automobiles and trucks that had to be steered through Boston's devious streets.

In the afternoon, a New England clambake at Hull was on the calendar. For those who didn't like clams, there was baseball; and a good attendance of veterans was reported at the National League Field, where the Boston Bees played the St. Louis Cardinals.

Registration was expected to be completed by late this afternoon. Tonight a banquet in honor of Commander-in-Chief Eugene I. Van Antwerp, Mrs. Anna Mae Lochner, President of the National Ladies' Auxiliary, and distinguished guests is scheduled at the Hotel Somerset, where Hugh Wilson, United States Ambassador to Germany, will address the veterans.

Sally Eilers Fined $5

WAREHAM, Mass., Aug. 28 (AP)—Sally Eilers of stage and screen fame paid a $5 fine today for speeding, after her attorney entered a plea of guilty. She was not in court. The blonde actress, appearing in summer stock in nearby Dennis, was arrested on complaint of State Trooper Herbert Hales who said he chased her several miles on August 17.

Recalling Days on Many Fronts

By a Staff Photographer

Guests and Hosts at Reunion

(1) Left to right: Admiral William T. Tarrant, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Assistant Secretary of War Louis A. Johnson, Commander-in-Chief Eugene I. Van Antwerp. (2) Mrs. Anna Mae Lochner of St. Petersburg, Fla., President of Ladies Auxiliary, and the Commander-in-Chief. (3) Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire and Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty. (4) Mrs. Paula Littlefield of Eaton Rapids, Mich., holds handbags for friends registering.

V. F. W. Reminded War Concerns U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the embargo on arms to belligerents.

Assailing the group in Congress which defeated President Roosevelt's "peace move" to repeal the embargo; Col. Johnson said:

"It is going too far to say that this Republican bloc and this Democratic minority are responsible for the present crisis which threatens the peace of the world; but it cannot be denied that they share responsibility as a contributing factor."

"However honorable may have been their intentions, they have much to answer for. They played politics when peace was in the balance."

Contending that had President Roosevelt's suggestions been followed, "the world might not have been in the grip of fear, as it is today," Col. Johnson asserted:

"Unfortunately, our own law, miscalled the 'Neutrality Act,' but in reality a 'discrimination act,' worked to discriminate in favor of Germany and against other countries, by placing an export embargo upon arms. This, which was very nearly equivalent to presenting Germany with an Atlantic fleet, could only be an encouragement to Germany to produce the kind of crisis with which we struggle today."

In some aspects, Colonel Johnson reported to the veterans, America is not ready for this crisis. In this day of mechanized armies, the United States is faced with a shortage of skilled labor, he said. In the Army, the Navy, and in industry "there are not enough skilled mechanics to go around today, even in a time of peace."

In the cause of preparedness, Americans should realize that "the shortage of skilled labor has become one of the narrowest bottlenecks of our economy and steps must be taken at once to avert it," warned the Assistant Secretary of War.

Asks Jobs or Pensions

Apart from his warning that the United States will not be able to remain neutral if another World War breaks out, Commander Van Antwerp redefined the V. F. W.'s position on more domestic issues. Asserting that "everything we do as an organization is dedicated to the public welfare," the Commander called upon Congress to provide either jobs or pensions for the 500,000 unemployed, handicapped veterans.

Despite veterans preference on civil service and Federal works projects which Commander Van Antwerp described as "the nice things on paper," the total number of veterans unemployed remains about the same as heretofore, half a million men, he said. The failure of Government to provide work for this company, he continued, has been matched by the discrimination against workers over 40 by private enterprises. He added the average age of veterans is now 45.

For that reason the drive for veteran's pensions will go on, the Commander warned. He asked that it be "clearly understood that in all its 40 years the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has never called upon the Federal Government for pensions for able-bodied veterans." The V. F. W. still opposes pensions to able-bodied veterans, he emphasized.

Boston Nears End of Growth In Population

Research Bureau figures reveal continued movement of residents to suburban areas.

On the basis of census reports and vital statistics, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today forecast that the 1940 Federal Census would report a Boston population of about 800,000, or only 19,000 more than in 1930. This slowing of population growth, the Bureau states, raises special problems of importance which require citizen understanding and discussion as well as readjustment of future planning by public officials.

The Bureau also forecast that the metropolitan area as a whole will grow more rapidly but the larger share of the population increase will occur outside City limits.

Under these circumstances, the Bureau states that capital outlays extending Boston's highly developed municipal services can no longer be justified on the basis of population growth. Borrowing to pay current expenses is rated "a dubious expedient, because repayment will fall upon a stationary or even diminished population." In the metropolitan area the pressure of a unified solution of Boston's many regional problems of government is bound to become more imperative, according to the Bureau.

Age Classification

Since 1900, the Bureau finds a decline in the proportion of Boston's adults in early and middle years typical of a growing city with numerous immigrants. At the same time the number of older adults has increased, and the Bureau believes that by 1960 Boston will have twice as many persons over 65 years of age as it has today.

"As time goes on," the Bureau states, "problems associated with the upper end of the age scale will loom larger. Care of aged dependents will have a direct bearing upon future welfare administration."

Most conspicuous among population facts about Boston is that the City has been showing marked decline in its rate of growth for a full half century. Its most rapid expansion occurred in the decade ending in 1873. Post Civil War movements of population, plus annexation of five surrounding towns accounted, largely, for this growth. In addition, about 34,000 persons immigrated to the port of Boston in 1880; by 1935 immigration had been reduced to only 522.

Area Remains Fixed

While nearly all American cities have shown large increases in recent years as a result of farm-to-city population movements, this trend has been offset in varying amounts by movements away from the old in-town areas to the suburbs. Unlike some other cities, Boston has annexed but few of these outlying towns in recent years and has gained little from out-of-state migration.

Moreover, the coming of the automobile, which has changed the complexion of most cities, has had accelerated effect on Boston where blighted areas have become unattractive.

Within city limits, Boston Proper, South Boston, and Charlestown reached their peak population in 1910 and have since declined. Ten years later the same was true of East Boston and Roxbury. In some degree this movement away from the center of the City benefited the more outlying regions of Boston, but much of it continued on into the suburbs.

Growth of the suburbs, and the metropolitan district as a whole, has been satisfactory, resulting in Boston and its surrounding cities and towns being classed as the fifth most populous district in the United States. Bureau studies show the greatest expansion of suburban population has occurred from 5 to 15 miles from the State House. In this area of roughly circular shape 13 cities or towns showed a growth of at least 30 per cent between 1920 and 1930, and another 12 at least 30 per cent. Both within and without that area growth is much less and in a few cases there actually has been a decline.

Route of Parade Of V.F.W. Tuesday

The route of the six hour parade by the Veterans of Foreign Wars to be held in Boston tomorrow, starting at 2 p. m., is as follows:

In town on Beacon Street from Massachusetts Avenue past the State House to School Street.

School Street past City Hall to Washington Street.

South on Washington to Winter Street.

Winter to Tremont Street.

Tremont to Boylston Street.

Boylston to Charles.

Charles Street to Park Square.

Park Square to Columbus Avenue, where formations will be dismissed.

The parade will be reviewed by the New England Governors on Tremont Street opposite Temple Place; at City Hall; and at Berkeley Street, west of Columbus Avenue.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
The Lane Sisters in "Daughters Courageous." 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker. 1:55, 5:05, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan in Reno." Sidney Toler and Ricardo Cortez. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Second Fiddle," with Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 3:35, 6:35, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—
"Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy, 11:35 a. m., 2, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Unexpected Father," with Sandy, Mischa Auer, Dennis O'Keefe and Shirley Ross. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Shirley Temple in "Susannah of the Mounties." Also "Sorority House," with Annie Shirley and James Ellison. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls Grow up." 10:38 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Let Us Live," starring Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Sullivan and Ralph Bellamy. 12, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

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Tremont—
Robert Donat in "Thirty-nine Steps." Also Chas. Laughton in "Henry the VIII." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Wall Street Cowboy," starring Roy Rogers. 10:53 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:22, 9:05. Also "Good Girls Go to Paris," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell. 9:30, 11:56 a. m., 2:29, 5:02, 7:35, 10:08.

State and Orpheum—
"The Wizard of Oz," featuring Judy Garland, Ray Bolger, Jack Haley, Frank Morgan and Bert Lahr. Orpheum, 9:36 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," featuring Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Metropolitan—
"The Star Maker," with Bing Crosby, Louise Campbell, Linda Ware and Ned Sparks. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Bride," 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

University—
Robert Donat in "Goodbye, Mr. Chips." 2:35, 5:50, 9:10. Also the Jones Family in "Everybody's Baby." 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Dreaming Lips," starring Elisabeth Bergner. 1:15, 3:25, 5:35, 7:45, 9:45. Also Walt Disney Academy Reward. 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, 8:50.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff, Lloyd Nolan and Patricia Morison. Fenway: 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10:00. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Chicken Wagon Family," with Jane Withers and Leo Carrillo. Fenway: 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Normandie—
"King of the Turf," with Adolphe Menjou and Dolores Costello. Also "Chasing Danger," with Preston Foster. Tomorrow: "It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. Also "Some Like It Hot," with Gene Krupa and Bob Hope.

Uptown—
"I Stole a Million." 2:35, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Second Fiddle," featuring Sonja Henie, Rudy Vallee and Mary Healy. 1, 4, 7, 10:05.

Repertory—
"It's a Wonderful World," with Claudette Colbert and James Stewart. Also "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," with Edward G. Robinson. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. Also "Island of Lost Men," with J. Carroll Naish, Anna May Wong and Anthony Quinn. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 9:38 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Techniques in Painting by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common—
Concert by The Commonwealth Federal Band, William Barrington Sargent, conductor. 12 noon.

Stage and Screen Notes

A tentative date, Oct. 2 or 9, is reported in New York for the opening performances in Boston of the Theater Guild's and Eddie Dowling's production of William Saroyan's play, "The Time of Your Life." the play is expected to reach New York on Oct. 16 or thereabouts.

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"Our Town" in the Movies

A motor tour through New England to select sites for backgrounds in the filming of "Our Town" is included in the program of Sol Lesser, who was expected in New York over the week end to confer with Thornton Wilder on the movie production.

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For "Journey's End"

A. E. Matthews will play Lieutenant Osborne in Leonard Sillman's revival of "Journey's End," due in New York Sept. 18. Mr. Matthews replaces Philip Merivale, who instead will appear with Helen Hayes in "Ladies and Gentlemen." Colin Keith-Johnston, the original Captain Stanhope, will resume that part in the revival of "Journey's End."

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Williamstown Première

The world première of Warner Brothers' historical production, "The Bill of Rights," will take place Thursday evening, Aug. 31, at an evening session of the Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, Williamstown, Mass. The movie, a Technicolor short subject, commemorates the one hundred and fiftieth anniversay of the passage of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution at the first Constitutional Convention in New York City in 1789.

Tchekhov Revivals

Clifford Odets' new acting version of "Three Sisters" will be the first offering of the new season by the Group Theater. This will make three revivals of the Tchekhov play this fall Cheryl Crawford and the Surry Theater Players are sponsoring the others. The cast of the Group production will include Luther and Stella Adler, Phoebe Brand, Morris Carnovsky, Lee Cobb, Leif Erikson, Frances Farmer, Elia Kazan, Eleanor Lynn, Phil Loeb, Sanford Meisner, Ruth Nelson, and Art Smith.

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Wiman to Produce Osborn Comedy

Dwight Deere Wiman's first production for the season will be a new comedy by Paul Osborn entitled, "Morning's At Seven." Mr. Osborn will be remembered as the author of "The Vinegar Tree," "Oliver, Oliver," and "On Borrowed Time," all of which Mr. Wiman produced.

"Morning's At Seven" is a comedy of contemporary life laid in a midwestern town, and all the characters are between the ages of 75 and 85 with the exception of the juvenile and the ingénue, who are 40 and 39 respectively.

Joshua Logan, who directed "On Borrowed Time," will also stage the new work.

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Sam Byrd and "John Henry"

Sam Byrd has completed the calendar for his presentation of Paul Robeson in Roark Bradford's and Jacques Wolfe's "John Henry." Rehearsals will begin Oct. 16. A five-weeks tour in cities to be announced will open on Nov. 20. The Broadway première is set for Dec. 27.

North Shore Society Finds Dog Show Leading Attraction

By Wanda MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Society on the North Shore went to the dogs, practically en masse Saturday when the North Shore Kennel Club staged its sixth annual show at Myopia Hunt Club in Hamilton.

Mrs. Sherman R. Hoyt of Katonah, N. Y., is the proud owner of the dog that won the rating of best-in-show and best American bred dog, the magnificent poodle, Ch. Blakeen Eiger. Spectators declared this a well deserved victory over the highest quality field ever assembled at this club.

The finals in the dog show marked one of the few times in show history that all group winners were American bred, but while Mrs. Hoyt's poodle was stealing the show other features caught the eyes of the large attendance. Mrs. Robert B. Choate's Sealyham terrier, Ch. Radio Beam of Robin Hill, was selected for top honors among the terrier breeds, and Ch. Meadow Lark Draftsman, owned by the Foxcatcher Beagles of Bellevue, Del., won similar honors among the hound breeds.

Much interest centered in the obedience trial conducted by the New England Dog Training Club, the first of its kind ever held in New England. Popular winner in this test was John J. Savage's Chihuahua. Fay's Rio Rita.

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Lecture Series Planned

Although the calendar and the thermometer indicate that summer is still with us, preparations for winter are occupying the attention of many social groups. Energetic people are at work on fall benefits, musicales and lectures. One of the most interesting of these winter events is Mrs. William Dana Orcutt's series known as "Mornings of Diversion," enjoyed by many prominent Boston women for the past six years. Mrs. Orcutt already has arranged the program for the coming winter which will be held as usual in the Louis XIV ballroom of the Hotel Somerset. The series will start Wednesday, Oct. 25, with a talk by Dorothy Speare, the author, on "Hollywood Magic." A long list of early subscribers is announced.

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Barn Auction

Both North and South Shores will be represented at the private auction of antiques to be held, rain or shine, Wednesday, Aug. 30, in Mr. and Mrs. Delano Wright's barn on Jerusalem Road, Cohasset, for the benefit of the Gore Place, in Waltham. Among the women working for the event are Mrs. Philip Benson, Miss Julia Barbour, Mrs. Howard Brown, Mrs. William Siebel Hiller, Miss Mildred Hastings, Miss Mary Barnes, Miss Polly Long, Miss Barbara Bremer and many others.

Stockbridge

(Continued from Page 9)

sion House which still stands on the Main Street, as a museum and memorial to his work, which was followed by that of Jonathan Edwards from 1751. The Mission House is open to the public, through the generosity of Miss Mabel Choate. A prominent architect has called it "simple to the extent of austerity, and dependant for its value on its agreeable proportions and fine workmanship. The sole exterior embellishment is the doorway, which tradition states was drawn by oxen over the mountains from Connecticut."

The literary heritage of the town stems from the time the Sedgwick family established their home there William Ellery Sedgwick, for many years the editor of the Atlantic Monthly, now makes his home in the family mansion.

This family attracted through the years many famous American litterati, besides having writers within the family such as Catharine Sedgwick, early American woman novelist. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote "The House of Seven Gables" in a cottage by the Stockbridge Bowl, the lake which affords a beautiful view from Tanglewood, the summer home of the Boston Symphony rchestra.

The Sedgwick Crickets

Other visitors who gained inspiration from the locale were William Cullen Bryant, who practiced law in the town; Matthew Arnold, a summer visitor; Longfellow, who spent happy days there and who was told the Stockbridge crickets' cry was "Sedgwick, Sedgwick, Sedgwick;" Herman Melville, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry Ward Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Washington Irving, and others.

Among the artists, there was Daniel Chester French, who in recent times did his statue of Lincoln on his Stockbridge estate, and Robert Reid, known for his murals in the State House in Boston and in the Library of Congress.

The beautiful appearance of the town today, and particularly its outstanding elms, is largely due to the efforts of the Laurel Hill Association, credited with being the first village improvement society in America. In 1853, a group of citizens organized the society in order to make the village a thing of beauty, and since then its achievements and its association with the leading men of the community have made it as important as the town government itself.

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL AIR CONDITIONED
3rd WEEK "STANLEY and LIVINGSTONE" with SPENCER TRACY
2nd FEATURE BABY SANDY in UNEXPECTED FATHER
MISCHA AUER • SHIRLEY ROSS

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
HELD OVER! 2ND BIG WEEK
"WIZARD OF OZ"
Judy Garland • Frank Morgan
Ray Bolger • Jack Haley • Bert Lahr
Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation"

NEW YORK CITY

"A 'Must' for visitors to New York" —Readers' Digest
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45. Clr. 6-9156. Air-Cooled Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Labor Day 2:30

Elsa Maxwell's
"HOTEL for WOMEN"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 P.M. ROXY 7TH AV. at 50th St.

KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHT'S COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
with FRANCIS LEDERER
MARGALO GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Air-Cooled Evgs. at 8, $1 to $3. Mats. Wed., Sat., Labor Day 2:30

BROADWAY'S BIGGEST SHOW!
250 in the Cast 18 Stirring Scenes
FREDRIC MARCH (in person) in THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20
PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED

EXTRA HOLIDAY MAT. LABOR DAY
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

The THEATRE GUILD Presents PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY AIR-COOLED
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SATURDAY 2:40
Mail orders until November 4—$61 Seats $1.10

Rhode Island Acts To Care for Those Dropped by WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28—Some 4,000 Rhode Islanders who will be dropped from WPA rolls next Friday have been assured by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt that the State has completed a system whereby those dropped will be transferred to the State Unemployment Relief rolls. The Governor said he was studying a suggestion by Mayor John F. Collins of this city, that a part of the tax revenue received by the State from the automobile, gasoline and tobacco levies be returned to the cities and towns, for relief purposes.

Of the 4,000 to be dropped under the 18-month employment regulation at least 2,000 will be cared for on the SUR rolls because of the new quota for Rhode Island set by the WPA.

Up to the present the State has appropriated $1,500,000, or about 10 per cent of the budget for relief for the next fiscal year.

Providence will spend about $2,000,000 for relief during the fiscal year which will end Sept. 30. This amount is about 25 per cent of the entire city budget.

Other communities, from Woonsocket to Westerly, are in serious financial condition as the result of the heavy relief load. Relief has burdened all available resources and unless additional aid is forthcoming, there is grave doubt that they can continue to care for their respective inhabitants without further State assistance.

Permit for Tavern On Huntington Ave. Rejected by Board

Vigorous protests by representatives of schools and colleges on the Fenway and by other persons in the district against proposed location of a tavern at 641 Huntington Avenue appear to have accomplished their purpose. The Boston Licensing Board, which heard the protests has rejected the petition for a permit.

Spokesmen for the schools contended the tavern would be a temptation to students and would lower property values in the vicinity.

The tavern is now located at 120 Longwood, on a site needed for the Mission Hill housing project.

The Board also suspended indefinitely the license of a tavern at 1178 Blue Hill Avenue after a police complaint that a 73-year-old man was fatally injured when thrown out of the place bodily.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Aug. 29

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
Shortwave
6:00 WSLR (W1XAL) 15.13mc

Cool Method of Melting Metal

Dr. E. E. Burger Watches Metal Melt at 3,000° F.

The General Electric Research Laboratory expert is unaffected by the metal close by at high temperatures.

Molten Metal at 3,000° Bows to Will of Researcher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—In contrast to the brawny men known as moulders in steel mills, their muscular bodies glistening with perspiration as they guide heavy pots in and about seemingly unbearable flames, is the researcher in General Electric laboratories heating small quantities of iron to more than 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit and battling no discomforting conditions.

Dr. E. E. Burger is not brawny and perspiring. He has the appearance of a businessman. Yet he stands a mere 12 inches from the molten metal as it bubbles and gurgles in heat of more than open-hearth temperature, supplied by high-frequency induction current.

Hydrogen Atmosphere

He uses a hydrogen atmosphere for his miniature furnace, and there is no need to dodge spattering metal because the hydrogen eliminates that danger. At no time is the iron exposed to air. Should this happen, it would oxidize, burn up, in a shower of fiery sparks.

The moulder sometimes stirs the molten metal so that it mixes well; but not the laboratory man. The use of hydrogen with the circulating high-frequency current results in a self-stirring action and insures a syrup-like molten metal, uniform and clean, instead of curdled and crusty as obtained by the moulder at his open-hearth furnace.

Alloys Are Tested

The metal is heated for about 30 minutes, left to cool, and removed for inspection and testing by knocking on the sides of the crucible. The process of melting under hydrogen gives the natural scientist a metal which retains its original composition to a more exact degree. Alloys melted in a crucible open to the air become oxidized and result in metals of varying composition.

The hydrogen method of melting metals is being used to make alloys of the cobalt-nickel-iron series to be tested for their physical properties and to determine if they are suitable for the manufacture of electrical equipment.

Pine Tree Brook Dry

Milton's historic stream, Pine Tree brook, is dry its entire length from high in the Blue Hills to Neponset River, the first time in 42 years, town officials said today. Only sand and rocks are to be seen, without a trickle of water.

Thé Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orch	"Song Sweets"; Louise Florea, soprano; orch.	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Dean Gleason L. Archer		Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 "Deep River Boys"	Sports program	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 "Sports Rendezvous"	Dinner dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce"; dramatization	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Luther-Layman Singers	Talk; music	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Western Serenade
7:45 Eric Severeide	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"		Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Geoffery Crowther, vocalist; orchestra	Order of Adventurers: true tall tales	"Dick Tracy"; children's sketch	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	"Hit Parade of Tomorrow"
8:15 Tom Howard and	"True or False"	Michael Rosenkerr, violinist; orchestra	Ace Brigode's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:15 "Tune Up Time"	"True or False"		Ace Brigode's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
9:00 Musical Program	Magic Key: Ozzie Nelson; Oscar Levant; Victor Concert Orchestra	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Paul Decker's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 Musical Program		"Pot of Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Guy Lombardo's Or.			"Author, Author!" literary game	"Classical Album"
9:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.				"Classical Album"
10:00 "So This Is Radio"; drama	"America's Foreign Policy," Hugh Wilson	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	News commentator	Horace Heidt's Orch.
10:15 H. V. Kaltenborn	National Forum; talk	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 Grant Park Con	National Forum; talk	Dance Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"; Henry Weber's Orches-	News Service
10:45				Jose Martinez Orch.
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Ted Fio Rito's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30 Del Courtney's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Willie Farmer's Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:45	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Willie Farmer's Orch.	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Pierre Huss; Comm. from Berlin	News; Morning Review; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15		News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Morning watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 Commentators from	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 London and Paris	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; Musicale	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Walter Kiddie, organ	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Beautiful"	Household talk	Government reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	"Man I Married"	"Musical Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Vass Family	"John's Other Wife"	Poems and organ	Scandinavian music
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Originalities"; music	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Harvey and Dell"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Flower Romance
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Orange Blossom Quartet	"Music and Manners"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	"Slim and Tex"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review;	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	Organ and violin	Talks and music	
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Household talk	Talks and music	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	NBC Dance Band	Household talk	Xavier Cugat's Orch	
2:00 Serial sketch	"Merry Music"	"Betty and Bob"	Sports and music	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Serial sketch	NBC Salon Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"	NBC Salon Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"	Mort Franklin's Orch	John Kiley, songs
2:45 "Tune Time"	"Tune Twisters"	Hymn recital	Sport program	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Army Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Bees-St. Louis baseball	Sports reports
3:15 "Not So Long Ago"	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	game	Sports reports
3:30 "Story of the Song"; recital	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Pepper Young's Family	Bees-St. Louis baseball	Sports reports
3:45	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports reports
4:00 "Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Bees-St. Louis baseball	Sports reports
4:15 "Merry Minstrels"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	game	Sports reports
4:30 "Merry Minstrels"	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Bees-St. Louis baseball	Sports reports
4:45 Popular music	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	game	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	Ben Bernie's Orch.	"The O'Neills"	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Boston Hour	Ben Bernie's Orch.	Ella Fitzgerald's Or	Sport reports	Children's Program
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"Variations"; music	Ella Fitzgerald's Or	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Safe driving talk	Bob Evans, sports;	Frankie Frisch	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	"Dinner Dance Music"	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	H. Styles Bridges	Dinner dance music
7:15 Ted Husing; talk	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Quicksilver"; quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; quiz	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	"Sundown Serenade"
7:45 "Second Husband"	Sir Anthony Eden	"G-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 "The Human Adventure"; educational dramatization and music	"The Inside Story"; drama; interviews "Information, Please"; questions and answers	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	"20th Century Serenade"; recording	"A Song Is Born"
8:15		Dorothy Thompson	Benno Rabinoff, violin; WOR Concert Orchestra	"A Song Is Born"
8:30		Eugene Conley, tenor		Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45				WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra; comedy	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	Recorded talks	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:15 "We the People"	Dramatic program	Alec Templeton; Conrad Nagel; orchestra	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program		"Success Session"	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:45 Orchestra; soloists			"Success Session"	
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"If I Had the Chance"	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic	V. F. W. Program	Kay Kayser's Orch.
10:15 trio; sketch	"If I Had the Chance"	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"; drama; music	Morton Gould's Orch	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	Jack Little's Orch.		Pop Concert; orchestra; women's glee club	News Service
10:45 "Armchair" talk	Jack Little's Orch.			Lang Swing Orchestra
11:00 Forecast; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	V. F. W. Program; speakers	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service		Davis-Schwegler Orch.
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch	"Swinging Strings"
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch	News Service

Hundreds Return To Boston & Maine Jobs Next Month

Repair shops of the Boston and Maine Railroad will reopen in September, according to an announcement today by J. W. Smith, Vice-President and General Manager.

At the Billerica shops approximately 530 and at the Concord, N. H., shops approximately 180 men will return Sept. 11; at the Concord, N. H., engine house shop 60 men will return Sept. 5; and at Keene, N. H., approximately 70 will return Sept. 5.

The repair shops of the Maine Central at Waterville, Me., will reopen Sept. 5, with approximately 135 men.

Institute

(Continued from Page 1)

Columbia, declared undenominational religious teaching was as practical and feasible as nonpartisan political teaching, or unbiased industrial, financial, social and racial teaching.

He argued that boys and girls who study their community life in the public schools without any reference to the religious influences that might affect them are given a distorted view of life, in which religion is regarded as not significant.

Slow Down Process

"The only reason that the whole nation does not go completely secular in a single generation," he said, "is that other cultural influences, such as the church, the home, and volunteer agencies slow down the secularizing process."

"But," he went on, "there is no reason why Protestant and Catholic and Jewish children should not be permitted to worship God together in public school rooms, in non-sectarian fashion, and still have their denominational devotions at home and in church."

Today, educators are convinced that whatever else education is, he said, "it is a process of integration of purpose and effort and it cannot be fragmatized without jeopardizing its aims. The whole child goes to school or to church or stays home."

At the opening session of the institute last night, Rabbi Louis Finkelstein, provost of the Jewish Theological seminary in New York City, drew favorable comment from many in the audience by his comments on the present world crisis.

Blame for the anarchy and "gangsterism" that marks international relations should not be placed on Adolf Hitler or any other "human personality," he said, but upon a lowering of moral standards in all countries, including the United States.

Evil Is Impersonal

"It is as bad to exalt a human being to the rank of a devil as to that of a god," he declared, in arguing that evil is impersonal, not personal.

The gangsterism and corruption of American cities in the decade of the 1920's is as responsible as any other cause for the broken treaties and reign of force in world affairs in this decade, he added.

The Institute was stirred by a statement in Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's newspaper column that she was considering "dropping in" during the week. The interest of the Roosevelt family in the sessions was further shown in a message from the President, read last night by Professor Hayes.

In this message, the President conveyed, through his Secretary Edwin M. Watson, his "hope that the meetings of the Institute will be highly successful and rich in accomplishment."

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club New Gallery—New England Primitives, owned by Bessie J. Howard. Through Sept. 1.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition: "Vacationing in New England—Yesterday and Today." Through Sept. 3.

Castano Galleries, 66 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by Rene Joly re Beynac.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street Fashions of Yesteryear.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street — Contemporary New England oils. Through Sept. 7.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of water colors by Charles Johnson. Through summer months.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of pictures of Yesterday; paintings of Tomorrow.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries. Through the summer.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Monday, Sunday, 1 to 5. Print Department: Etchings by Rembrandt; lithographs by Odilon Redon; prints by Goya, 15th century prints of the Netherlands, Italy and Germany; etchings by Anne Allen after Pillement.

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway—Closed during August.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We don't know a thing about men's hats (or women's either, for that matter!). That is, as far as the men and their likings are concerned. All we know is what we like . . . which are broad brims, and turned down all the way round. So you can imagine how smug we felt when we saw the new Adam hats over at the State Men's Shop; right there at 188 Massachusetts Avenue. (Not far from Loew's State Theater.) Because they all seemed to be bearing up with wider brims! They're the fall felts, of course. And talk about personalizing things; it seems that even a man's suspenders aren't safe from initialing these days. Not if you get those by Swank, for right on either side is a space where you slide in your initials in gold (oh, not real, of course) to match the other "fixtures" on the galluses. And for the leisure hours a man has in the fall and winter (after all, why should he have them only in summer?) they are the very good looking long sleeved polo shirts for $2.50. Made of gabardine, in blue and white and gray and so forth.

We think we've found the all-time-high as far as a fashion note for your little Ella who is now in the toddling stage. It's nothing less than the cutest little "Pinafore," which goes right on over her own little dress. And adds such a "little lady" touch that it's positively quaint! Made of lovely fine white lawn, with the finest of stitches, right around the arms there's a little rule of Hamburg embroidery. For $2.95; and we suggest it if you want to be sure to give something new and oh-so different to the child who already has everything! For that matter, there's another item that comes under this heading, too . . . all up there in the Cradle Shop, at C. Crawford Hollidge's. This is in the way of a dainty little dress that has a separate sort of underslip of white, the sleeves of which come out from under the imported English print dress. This is something on the pinafore idea, but complete within itself. For $8.95, and it looks it! Or for $2.95 you can pick up something for little Horace. A sweater suit, and the little pants have suspenders. All worked out in contrasting colors, and the sweater blouse tucks inside the pants.

Here Are Hats That Are Different

Of course there are hats, and there are hats. And there's also millinery. With a capital M. Which is no doubt exactly what hats should be called . . . when they're the product of that individualist, Lilly Daché. Because we have yet to see a hat put out by her that wasn't different. Even at the end of the season, when the copyists have tried to copy everything in sight, there stands the Daché models; with that indescribable something about them that still keeps them in a class by themselves!

When we take a look-see at them at Slattery's, we always like to be in the company of their Miss Weiner . . . because she, with her exotically simple coiffure (which boasts of braids in the back!) always manages to show us how the hat should really look, and at just what angle it should be worn. Now it never would have occurred to us that the black antelope model, sort of on the pill-box idea, only the 1940 version of course, should have been worn in any way except that which would have left the more-than-a-yard-long black silk fringe hanging straight down the back. But no, it seems it wasn't right at all! Rather, Miss Weiner put it on so that the fringe was more at one side, and she then divided it into two parts and swirled it around so that it swept down over the hair, and down onto the front of her dress, no less. Her ostrich feather hats, especially those that were designed to go with the trim dinner suits, are gay in color, and quite tiny. But for the newest of the new, you should try her olive green hat, with which she uses a color contrast in the way of soft feathers of burnt sugar, the color that you're going to see much of. However, the Daché burnt sugar is more on the orange shade than most. Prices? Oh, around $29.50.

P. S.—Raincoats are a necessity with the younger crowd these days. And they don't mind them as they used to because the stylists have done such nice things with them; making them attractive enough to keep on as just a regular coat, in case it doesn't rain after all. Like the one Filene's sells for $4.85, that comes in cotton gabardine.

Maine Balances Its Budget Despite Rise in Expenses

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 28 — Maine citizens will learn this week from an analysis of the financial condition of the State, compiled by State Comptroller Runnells, that although total expenditures by departments and institutions increased $3,701,383 in the past two fiscal years over the 1937-'38 figures, the social security program was largely responsible for the increase.

Total expenditures for the fiscal year 1938-39, ending June 30, were $46,465,415 as against $42,764,031 for 1937-38. Outside of the big increase in the State's share of the social security program, the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission required $1,368,451 more and the Maine Unemployment Clearing Account increased $860,031. Other large increases in expenses included $431,000 for construction of bridges under a Public Works Administration program; $177,925 increase in Health and Welfare requirements, and $100,669 increase in the Highway Department.

In all, 34 departmental accounts showed increases in the 1938-39 fiscal year over the preceding period. Decreases were recorded in 18 departments. Operating expenses of the State Liquor Commission were cut $117,923, and the Department of Education showed a drop of $74,000 in expenses.

A special session the year before in addition to this year's legislative session increased legislative expenses by $21,826. The cost of this year's regular session was $228,118.

Importance of the Departments of Health and Welfare and Institutions is indicated by the fact their expense account for 20.81 per cent of the total expenditures for 1938-39, an increase of 2.30 per per cent over the previous fiscal period. Attempting to curb mounting costs, a new system of handling the relief problem has been studied by the Legislature and is being put into operation. The State's share of the old-age assistance program was $1,709,464, slightly less than $200,000 more than Federal grants. Maine sent 142,652 checks to old-age asssitance participants during the year, checks averaging $20.65 each.

Effects of the depression period were translated immediately in terms of increased expenditures for relief. During the year, the State was forced to appropriate $488,000 for State pauper relief, $31,000 additional for emergency aid, and $30,000 for board and care of neglected children.

The decline of receipts, the Controller points out, was met by "practicing economy throughout, together with the whole-hearted co-operation of each and every department and institution head along with their assistants." For instance, net income from liquor and malt beverages dropped $241,428 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939; collateral inheritance receipts dropped $102,000; railroad, corporation, trust, and banking taxes dropped nearly $47,000; and there was a drop in the gasoline and automobile registration fees of $296,725. Despite mounting expenses and decreases in income, the State, Controller Runnells' statement shows, balanced its budget with $12,355 to spare.

Library Booklet For Tourists Is Meaty With Fact

The Boston Public Library has 34 miles of shelves and 1,500,000 books, it told the public today in a neat little folder of statistical tidbits designed to interest the tourist.

Putting it otherwise, if every resident of Boston were to borrow two books to read, there would still be 100,000 volumes on the shelves. The library has 1,500,000 books and circulates them a total of 4,500,000 times a year.

One out of every three borrowers is a pupil in the Boston schools. In single file these children would form a line 16 miles long.

The Library, says the folder, was founded in 1852, the first large public library established anywhere in the modern world; in 1895 the Central Library Building at Copley Square was opened, the first of great library buildings in this country. The folder includes three photographs of beautiful spots at Central Library. It was prepared for distribution at the N. Y. A. information booth on the Common, and at other points of tourist information.

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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Red Sox Counted Out of American League Race—Junior Crews Ready for Nationals

Attention Centered Upon Cardinals and Cincinnati

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Red Sox definitely eliminated from the American League pennant race, eliminated despite the mathematical possibility which still exists, and the Bees getting nowhere in their late efforts to climb higher in the National League, attention of Hub baseball fans was turned today in the direction of the Reds and Cardinals and their spirited duel in the senior standing.

By losing five out of seven during the past week—all five in a row—the Red Sox slipped to a position 13 full games behind the steamrolling Yankees, who over the same period captured eight straight contests. If the Fenway Park club ever had a chance to win the coveted flag, all hope is now abandoned.

Five-Game Lead

In the National League, Cincinnati this morning had a five-game advantage on the still-ambitious Cardinals with about a month to go. The Cards did nothing last week to indicate that they will catch and pass the Cincinnati team by Oct. 1, the closing date of the 1939 schedule. While Bill McKechnie and his men were winning four and losing only three, the St. Louis gang was dropping five out of eight.

Having held off the Cards through August, a majority of critics now maintain that the Reds will win the pennant. For a while the men in the press box were not sure, but the race now has a decided red color. The pack managed by Ray Blades is beating itself. There may be another challenge left in the fighting Redbirds, although you would never suspect it by their play here in the East. The Bees had their finger in the pie yesterday when they split a double-header with the Cards while the Reds were beating the Giants.

Cubs Have Chance

There is still a chance that the Cubs will be heard from in the September drive, but the lowly Phillies handed them a slap in the face yesterday in the form of a double setback. At one stretch during the week, the Cubs won four straight.

The surprise outfit is Brooklyn, with a record of six won and only two lost for the seven-day period. The Leo Durochers took five in succession before being halted by Bucky Walters in the first half of a Saturday twin bill. Incidentally, that was No. 21 for Bucky and he yielded only two hits. The Dodgers had a percentage of .517 this morning and seemed fairly certain of finishing in the first division. They are two games up on the Giants, who stand fifth. That must make Brooklyn feel pretty good.

Seven-Game Margin

Getting back to the American League, the Red Sox today sported a lead of seven games over the third-place White Sox and are in no great danger of losing their position, despite this recent slump. Cleveland is coming fast, having won seven straight during the week, but is still 7½ engagements in back of the Bostonians.

For the Bees, this week means the finish of their western series at the Hive. The Cardinal set ends tomorrow with a single and Cincinnati comes here for Wednesday and Thursday contests. It is Boston's last chance to watch the leading contenders in action his season. As a matter of fact, local fans will study the probable World Series rivals in successive series. After the Reds leave town on Thursday, the Yankees come to Fenway Park for a three-game Red Sox series on Saturday and Sunday. Tickets for these games are as scarce as home runs at the Hive.

Although the Red Sox can do no better than second this year, tremendous interest still prevails in this Yankee series. Both teams can hit, particularly in their home parks. Prospects of a merry slugging match will draw better than 70,000 to the Jersey Street park over the week end.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

Aug. 27

FIRST GAME

CLEVE.	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Boudreau ss	4	1	0	0	1	6	0
Campbell rf	4	0	1	3	2	0	0
Chapman cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Trosky 1b	4	0	0	0	12	1	0
Heath lf	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Weatherly lf	2	0	2	3	2	0	0
Keltner 3b	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Mack 2b	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
Hemsley c	3	0	0	0	7	0	0
Feller p	3	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	30	1	7	10	27	12	0

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	3	0	0	0	4	3	0
Cramer cf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	1	1	10	2	0
Williams rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Vosmik lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
*Nonnenkamp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
†Finney	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peacock c	2	0	0	0	5	2	0
Galehouse p	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	30	0	4	4	24	12	0

*Ran for Vosmik in 9th. †Batted for Tabor in 9th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

Run batted in, Campbell. Two-base hit, Weatherly. Three-base hit, Campbell. Stolen base, Vosmik. Left on bases, Boston 7, Cleveland 6. Base on balls, by Galehouse, by Feller 4. Struck out, by Galehouse 6, by Feller 6. Wild pitch, Feller. Umpires, Grieve, Quinn and McGowan. Time of game, 2h. 13m.

SECOND GAME

CLEVE	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Boudreau ss	4	1	1	2	1	6	0
Campbell rf	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
Chapman cf	3	1	3	3	0	0	0
Trosky 1b	4	1	2	2	14	1	0
Weatherly lf	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Keltner 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Mack 2b	4	1	1	1	0	3	0
Sewell c	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hudlin p	3	0	1	1	1	2	1
Totals	28	5	9	10	27	14	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	3	0	0	0	6	3	0
Cramer cf	4	1	2	2	3	1	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	2	3	11	0	0
Williams rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	2	5	0
Vosmik lf	4	1	1	4	0	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	0	4	1
Peacock c	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Ostermueller p	3	1	1	3	0	3	0
Wagner p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	8	13	24	17	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	—	5
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3

Runs batted in, Doerr, Cronin, Trosky 4, Mack, Vosmik. Two-base hit, Boudreau. Three-base hit, Ostermueller. Home runs, Mack, Trosky, Vosmik. Sacrifices, Doerr, Campbell. Double plays, Boudreau and Trosky; Keltner and Trosky; Ostermueller, Cronin and Foxx; Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Left on bases, Boston 4, Cleveland 5. Bases on balls, by Ostermueller 5. Struck out, by Hudlin 2, Hits, off Ostermueller, 9 in 7 1-3 innings; off Wagner, 0 in 2-3 inning. Losing pitcher, Ostermueller. Time, 2h. 5m. Umpires, Quinn, McGowan and Grieve. Attendance, 23,840.

Bees

Aug. 27

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Outlaw cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Cooney rf	4	3	3	3	5	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	1	1	5	1	0
Simmons lf	3	1	1	2	3	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	4	2	2	3	0	4	0
Majeski 3b	4	1	1	4	2	1	0
Lopez c	4	1	2	3	3	0	0
Sisti ss	3	0	0	0	4	2	0
Posedel p	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Totals	33	10	10	16	27	10	0

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
J. Martin 3b cf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
S. Martin 2b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Slaughter rf	5	0	0	0	1	1	0
Medwick lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Padgett c	4	0	0	0	7	2	1
Mize 1b	4	1	2	2	8	2	0
Moore cf, p	3	1	3	4	1	1	0
Lary ss	2	0	1	1	1	2	1
Myers ss	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
Weiland p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sunkel p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*King	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shoun p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gutteridge 3b	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Totals	37	4	10	13	24	13	4

*Batted for Sunkel in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	1	4	0	0	0	3	0	—	10
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	4

Runs batted in, Cuccinello 2, Posedel, J. Martin 3, Majeski 4, Moore, Simmons, Lopez. Two-base hits, Lopez, Mize, Moore, Lary. Three-base hit, Cuccinello. Home run, Majeski. Hits, off Weiland, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Sunkel, 1 in 3 2-3 innings; off Shoun, 3 in 1 inning; off Moore, 0 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Boston 5, St. Louis 8. Stolen bases, Hassett, Cuccinello. Sacrifice hits, Hassett, Sisti. Sacrifice fly, Posedel. Base on balls, by Posedel 2, by Weiland by Shoun, by Sunkel. Struck out, by Posedel 3, by Sunkel 4, by Moore. Double plays, Slaughter, Mize and S. Martin. Losing pitcher, Weiland. Time, 1h. 57m. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Campbell.

SECOND GAME

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
J Martin 3b	5	1	1	1	4	0	1
S Martin 2b	3	1	1	1	4	4	1
Slaughter rf	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Medwick lf	5	0	1	1	1	1	0
Mize 1b	5	0	3	3	6	0	0
Moore cf	4	1	2	2	1	0	0
Owen c	4	1	2	2	6	0	1
Myers ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Padgett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lary ss	1	1	1	1	2	3	0
Cooper p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
†King	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Shoun p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	6	14	14	24	9	3

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cooney cf	5	1	2	2	4	0	0
Garms rf	2	2	2	2	3	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	0	0	0	9	2	0
Simmons lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Cuccinello 2b	3	0	1	1	1	1	0
Majeski 3b	4	0	2	2	1	2	0
†Outlaw 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lopez c	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
Sisti ss	3	1	0	0	4	1	0
MacFayden p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sullivan p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Masi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fette p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	5	9	9	§24	11	0

*Batted for Myers in third. †Batted for Cooper in sixth. ‡Ran for Majeski in seventh. §Batted for Sullivan in seventh. *Game called at end of eighth due to Sunday law.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	—6
Boston	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Mize, Majeski 2, Cooney, Simmons, Cuccinello, J. Martin 2, S. Martin, Medwick, Lary. Hits, off MacFayden, 10 in 5 innings (none out in 6th); off Cooper, 7 in 5 innings; off Sullivan, 3 in 2 innings; off Fette, 1 in 1 inning; off Shoun, 2 in 3 innings. Left on base, Boston 11, St. Louis 12. Stolen base, Sisti. Sacrifice hits, Hassett 2, Slaughter, Owen. Base on balls, by MacFayden 3, by Cooper 6, by Shoun, by Fette. Struck out, by MacFayden, by Cooper 5. Hit by pitched ball, by Shoun (Garms). Winning pitcher, Shoun. Losing pitcher, Sullivan. Time, 2h. 25m. Umpires, Stewart, Campbell and Magerkurth. Attendance, 12,979.

Events

Tuesday, Aug. 29

W. G. A. girls' junior golf championship at Wellesley (second day).

Boston vs. St. Louis at National League Field (baseball).

New England qualifying round for U. S. amateur championship at Charles River.

National junior sailing races for Sears Bowl at Indian Harbor Yacht Club (second day).

South Shore Golf League field day at South Shore.

Cape Cod Women's Golf League: Bass River at Woods Hole (2); Woods Hole (1) at Eastward Ho; Hyannisport at Wianno; Pocasset at Oyster Harbors.

Wednesday, Aug. 30

M. G. A. open golf tournament at Commonwealth (first day).

W. G. A. girls' junior golf championship at Wellesley (third day).

Boston vs. Cincinnati at National League Field (baseball).

National junior sailing races for Sears Bowl at Indian Harbor Yacht Club (third day).

Women's South Shore Four-Ball Golf League: South Shore at Duxbury; Cohasset at Hatherly; Scituate at Wollaston

Thursday, Aug. 31

N. E. P. G. A. championship for assistant golf professionals at Fall River.

M. G. A. open golf tournament at Commonwealth (final day).

W. G. A. girls' junior golf championship at Wellesley (final day).

Boston vs. Cincinnati at National League Field (baseball).

National junior sailing races for Sears Bowl at Indian Harbor Yacht Club (final day).

M. G. A. invitation four-ball golf tournament at Myopia (first day).

Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Winchester at Weston; Commonwealth at Belmont; Brae-Burn at Oakley; Wellesley at Charles River.

Friday, Sept. 1

Start of the Vineyard Sound race under auspices of Stamford Yacht Club.

M. G. A. invitation four-ball golf tournament at Myopia (second day).

M. G. A. open medal play golf tournament at Bear Hill (first day).

Saturday, Sept. 2

Boston vs. New York at Fenway Park (baseball).

Boston interclub regatta at Winthrop Yacht Club (first day).

Jewett Bowl ocean race under auspices of Vineyard Haven Yacht Club. Also Vineyard interclub regatta.

M. G. A. invitation four-ball golf tournament at Myopia (third day).

M. G. A. open medal play golf tournament at Bear Hill (final day).

M. G. A. medal play tournament at Oyster Harbors

Sunday, Sept. 3

Boston vs. New York at Fenway Park (two baseball games).

Boston interclub regatta at Winthrop Yacht Club (second day).

Monday, Sept. 4

Boston vs. Washington at Fenway Park (two baseball games).

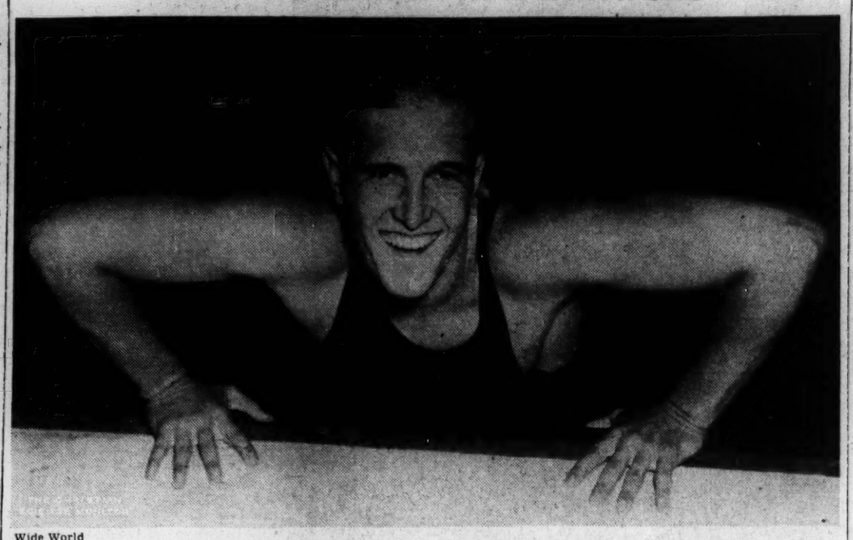
Boston interclub regatta at Winthrop Yacht Club (final day).

Men's track meet under auspices of the Order of Scottish Clans at Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury.

Star Class Honors

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 28 (AP)—Migs, sailed by Stanley K. Turner of Larchmont, N. Y., Saturday won the Atlantic Coast Star Class yacht racing championship by finishing second in the final race of the series of five.

Record-Breaker in Backstroke



Wide World

Adolph Kiefer of Chicago, holder of all recognized backstroke marks, contributed one of the record feats as he won the 100-meter backstroke for the fifth successive year at Detroit in 1:06.6, Saturday, and yesterday he won the 300-meter medley title.

Swimmers From Hawaii Appear To Be the Hope

DETROIT, Aug. 28 (AP)—America's swimming leaders looked westward today for the talent with which to end Japan's supremacy in the water when the 1940 Olympic Games are held at Helsinki, Finland.

Using returns of the senior men's national Amateur Athletic Union outdoor championships as a basis, it seemed evident that America will get garrison support in its Olympic quest from nine tiny, brown-skinned youths from far-off Hawaii.

Took Team Title

Five of them from the Island of Maui combined to score 32 points in the four-day meet which closed yesterday and take the national championship back to the Alexander House Community Association, the first time the team title has left the continental United States. The four other Hawaiians who made the 12,000-mile trip for a single meet represented three different Honolulu organizations and scored a total of 13 points.

Ralph Flanagan, of Austin, Texas, completed his fourth "grand slam" of the distance events in yesterday's finale by taking the 880-yard freestyle in 10m. 7.6s., more than four seconds over his own world record. Adolph Kiefer, of Chicago, won the 300 meters individual medley for the second-straight year.

Major Surprise

The major surprise of the day was the downfall of Peter Fick, of New York, in the 100-meters freestyle, an event in which he had won five-straight indoor and four outdoor titles. Fick could do no better than fifth place as Otto Jaretz, a 17-year-old Chicago High School boy, was awarded a close decision by the judges.

Earl Clark, of Ohio State, won the 10 meters platform diving, beating out Elbert Root, of Detroit, the defending champion, by a close margin.

The Maui team won only two firsts in accumulating its 32 points but gathered plenty of seconds and thirds. Three points behind the winner was the Detroit Athletic Club, while the Medinah Athletic club, of Chicago was third with 28 points. The defending Ohio State University team finished with 13 points.

Sporting Around the Hub

Doherty Wins Caddie Championship

Ernie Doherty, the dark-haired 17-year-olf golfer from Woburn, finally came into his own yesterday when he won the play-off for the State caddie championship from Bill Dolan of Worcester at the Commonwealth Country Club.

It was only fitting that Doherty should win this year, for last year he tied for the championship only to lose to Edward Stone of Charles River in the play-off. That play-off saw Ernie shatter his chances for the title when he muddled the first three holes. Yesterday his opponent did practically the same thing, when he kited to an eight on the second hole to Doherty's five—a margin of three which the victor carried to the final hole. The two medal scores were 79 and 82.

Credit to Friel

Ernie Gives credit for his golf to young Friel, the Woburn pro, who lent the caddie the driver used in the tournament. Ernie's irons are a beautiful matched set, a present from members of Woburn when he tied for the championship last year.

Doherty, who was graduated from Woburn High this June, plans to remain an amateur as long as he can. His next big tournament will be the State junior affair next year. One of a family of nine children, Ernie hopes to go to Boston College this fall.

♪ ♪ ♪

A great crew of 10 years ago took to the Charles River again yesterday morning. It was the Browne & Nichols eight-oared crew, which in 1929 stunned the English by becoming the first schoolboy oarsmen to capture the famous Thames Challenge Cup at the Henley Regatta. Under the eye of their old coach, Jim Manning, the following toured the river: Henry Pearson, Stowell Johnson, George Bleyle, Henry David, Robert Maguire, Capt. George Kakas, Malcolm Bancroft, Loren Tarlton, and Edward White. Dr. Charles Campbell, Jr., was the only one of the original crew absent, and his seat was taken by Johnson, a substitute on the trip to England in 1929.

♪ ♪ ♪

Today at Wellesley Country Club, more than 35 girls teed off in quest for the State junior championship which Alice Belanger of United Shoe is unable to defend because she is over the age limit. Among the favorites were Nancy Bailey of Marshfield, Mary Ann Reed of Thorny Lea, and Ann Fitzbiggons of Hatherly, quarter-finalists last year. Eight of the girls were to qualify today for match play starting tomorrow, with the final scheduled for Thursday.

♪ ♪ ♪

George Preston Marshall, who finds the grass greener in Washington than in Boston, is predicting another championship for his Redskins. The team arrives here Sept. 14 for a game with the Eastern College All-Stars, and its roster bulges with new players. There are 42 men on the squad, far more than the regular season player-limit, 15 of whom are newcomers shooting for regular berths. If Marshall can improve on his already potent array of Sammy Baugh and Company, he should have something this year.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston Olympets girls' softball team returns to the Garden Friday night to face the Burnham Brady Girls of Hartford. In the preliminary game the Rohoboth Milkmaids and the Home Service Laundry Girls of Worcester will meet in a Metropolitan League affair.

♪ ♪ ♪

Highlight of local golf this week is the New England qualifying round for the U. S. amateur championship at Charles River tomorrow. Thirty-five of the outstanding golfers in this region will battle for six places in the national competition at North Shore Country Club, Sept. 11-16. Other competitions include the M. G. A. events at Commonwealth Wednesday and Thursday, and at Bear Hill Friday and Saturday. On Thursday the assistant pros have their championships at Fall River.

G. C.

Consistent Hitter for Bees

By a Staff Photographer

Buddy Hassett, Bee First Baseman

This former Brooklyn Dodger, noted for his sweet singing voice in the shower room and on the stage, has been sweet offensively for the Boston club this season. Buddy early today was hitting .317 and had stolen 13 bases.

Late Bulletins

Hockey Cancelled

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 (AP)—Eight Philadelphia girls, members of the United States All-America field hockey team, received word today that the English tournament in which they were scheduled to compete beginning Oct. 12 has been cancelled because of the threat of war.

The American team was to have sailed from Montreal Oct. 7.

Third Straight

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Little Steve Wozniak, 22-year-old Buffalo, N. Y., swimmer, won the President's Cup three-mile race in the Potomac River Saturday for the third-straight year, covering the triangular course in one hour 13 minutes 41 1-5 seconds.

Daniel Felski, 17-year-old Buffalo High School lad, finished second. Robert Donnelly, Worcester, Mass., Boys Club, was third.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.369	Garms	.321
Finney	.339	Hassett	.317
Doerr	.323	Cuccinello	.313
Williams	.311	West	.289
Cramer	.306	Simmons	.281
Carey	.290	Outlaw	.272
Tabor	.298	Majeski	.269
Cronin	.287	Miller	.269
Peacock	.287	Cooney	.254
Nonnenkamp	.276	Masi	.250
Vosmik	.275	Wartzler	.248
Desautels	.237	Andrews	.238
Berg	.222	Lopez	.237
Berger	.154	Sisti	.182

Boston Pitching

Red Sox			Bees		
Wagner	1	0	Posedel	14	9
Grove	13	2	Fette	10	9
Ostermueller	10	3	Lanning	4	4
Heving	10	3	Sullivan	4	6
Dickman	7	3	MacFayden	8	13
Auker	7	7	Turner	4	8
Galehouse	7	8	Errickson	2	6
Wilson	8	10	Frankhouse	0	3
Wade	1	3			
LeFebvre	0	0			

Today's Baseball Schedule

By the Associated Press

American League

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago
Washington at St. Louis.

National League

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Only games scheduled.

Sears Cup Championship Opens at Indian Harbor

By Wendell Davis

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 28—Eight district titlists, from the Great Lakes to northern Maine, were in readiness this morning in their quest for national junior sailing supremacy as this year's Sears Cup championship went into its first day of racing off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club here.

The representative crews, all champions of their respective districts, were: North Haven Yacht Club, Maine Yacht Racing Association; Racine Yacht Club, Lake Michigan Y. R. A.; Knickerbocker Yacht Club, Long Island Sound; Lewis Bay Yacht Club, Southern Massachusetts Y. R. A.; Annisquam Yacht Club, North Shore Y. R. A. (Mass.); Squantum Yacht Club, South Shore Y. R. A. (Mass.); Bellport Bay Yacht Club, Great South Bay Y. R. A.; and Richmond Country Yacht Club, Raritan Bay Y. R. A.

19th Series

This 19th annual Sears Cup series had its official inaugural last night when the crews were furnished a banquet by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, this year's sponsors of the final series, at which time Edward R. Warren, chairman of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club Regatta Committee and chief sachem of this year's Regatta Committee, headed the list of speakers who gave out preliminary instructions to the youngsters.

Aiding Warren on the Regatta Committee from the home club are J. Kenneth Bennett, George R. Swift, and Edward Thord-Gray.

Judges for this year's series include Hugh Wharton, Pequot Yacht Club, George E. Hills, Hingham Yacht Club (Mass.), E. M. Lawrence, Great South Bay, and Fred Hibbard, American Yacht Club, Rye, N. Y.

Boats for the series have been supplied by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and are Atlantic Class yachts, a 30-foot overall craft drawing four-foot nine inches, and length on the waterline being 21-foot six inches. They possess a fair sized spinnaker.

Draw for Boats

The draw for boats was held this morning, with each crew shifting boats during the eight races. At the conclusion of the series each crew will have raced each boat once.

It is planned to hold two races a day, one with a morning start at 10 o'clock, and the second in the afternoon at 3. Should a steady breeze prevail either the first or second day, three races may be run off to insure the series conclusion Thursday.

Two girl skippers, unusual finalists in this annual event, are included in this year's entry list. They are Nancy Syme, 17, of Lewis Bay who upset the usual Southern Massachusetts favorite crew, Vineyard Haven this year, and Sheila Paige, 16, Great South Bay's champion from the Bellport Bay Yacht Club.

Maine Crew Youngest

Youngest crew of the lot is Maine's representative, North Haven Yacht Club. The trio are all 15, skippered by John Crocker and crewed by Harry Colt and Bill Hamlin.

For the third year running, Richmond County Yacht Club is represented by a Willcox, skipper Warner receiving his third crack at the title, his second year at the helm. Three years ago, brother Roger won the national championship at Marblehead, Mass., with Warner then a member of the crew. From the experience angle, Capt. Wilcox and his able Richmond County crew of sister Sally and David Case should reign favorites; but from past records in junior racing, there is no real favorite.

Meechem To Be Watched

Representatives from Boston Bay waters, Annisquam, North Shore winners, and Squantum, South Shore champions, arrived yesterday afternoon in time to join their rivals at the banquet table last night. Skipper Dick Meechem, receiving his second crack at the Sears Cup, is another yachtsman who will be watched closely this week because of past record. This spring he was crowned schoolboy champion in the nationals when he captained St. Paul's School, Concord, Mass., to the title. Meechem was the first helmsman in North Shore junior history to win two years in succession.

Squantum's man at the tiller, Robert LeBlanc, gained more prestige for his home organization by being the sixth skipper since 1930 to represent the South Shore for that yacht club. Crews entered:

North Haven Yacht Club: Capt. John Crocker, 15, Harry Colt, 15, and Bill Hamlin, 15.

Racine Yacht Club: Capt. Herman Jansen, 17, Herman Rotz, 16 and Edward Piepmeyer, 15.

Knickerbocker Yacht Club: Capt. Emil Mosbacher Jr., 17, Burton Morriss, 16, and Charles Straus, 17.

Lewis Bay Yacht Club: Capt. Nancy Syme, 17, Jerry Howell, 16, and Paul Hansen, 17.

Annisquam Yacht Club: Capt. Richard Meechem, 16, Ted Norton, 15, and John Lowe, 15.

Squantum Yacht Club: Capt. Robert LeBlanc, 16, John Bodge, 16, and Elliot Patten, 16.

Bellport Bay Yacht Club: Capt. Sheila Paige, 16, Mary Tooker, 17 and Osborn Elliott, 14.

Richmond County Yacht Club: Capt. Warner Willcox, 17, Sally Willcox, 15, and David Case, 16

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a year ago

Gene Sarazen won $3,000 open golf tournament at Lake Placid, N. Y., carding 68 on last round for 281 total.

Three Years Ago

George Uhle, former Cleveland pitcher, engaged as Head Baseball Coach at Cornell, replacing Paul Eckley.

Five Years Ago

Schoolboy Rowe, Detroit, lost to Athletics 13-5 in bid for 17th-straight victory and new American League record.

Favorites Win In Essex Play

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 28 (AP)—Early results in the Essex County invitational tennis championships:

First Round

Helen Pederson, Stamford, Conn. (4), defeated Grace Parker, Baltimore, Md., 6—2, 6—2.

Edna Smith, Cleveland, defeated Barbara Neilds, Rye, N. Y., 6—2, 7—5.

Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, France (3), defeated Mrs. Philip Theopold, Boston, 6—3, 6—0.

Constance Bradlee, Beverly, defeated Harriett Swift, Pasadena, Calif., 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, defeated Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, 6—4, 8—6.

Barbara Auchincloss, New York, defeated Anne Knowles, Beverly Farms, 7—5, 6—2.

Mrs. Catherine Sample, Miami, Fla., defeated Joan Humphrey, Manchester, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, New York, defeated Polly Morrill, Dedham, 6—2, 6—1.

Barbara Bradlee, Los Angeles, defeated Mary Amory, Beverly Farms, 6—1, 6—0.

Catherine Malcolm, Los Angeles, defeated Mary Lou Johnston, Hollywood, 6—3, 6—1.

Cooke Captures Newport Title

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 28 (AP)—Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., regained some of his lost prestige Saturday by coming from behind to win the Newport Casino singles tennis final from the top-seeded Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, 8—10, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3.

Dave Freeman, of Pasadena, Calif., and Ted Schroeder, of Glendale, Calif., fought a stirring uphill battle against Elwood Cooke, of Portland, Ore., and Edward Alloo, of Berkeley, Calif., to win the doubles title, 4—6, 6—3, 7—9, 6—4, 6—3.

Other Sports on Page 12.

Beginning August 29

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Parker, Riggs, Hunt and Kramer Named by Pate for United States Tennis Team

New Quartet Stresses Youth With Which to Face Aussies

HAVERFORD, Pa., Aug. 28 (AP)—One of the youngest teams ever to represent the United States will defend the Davis Cup against Australia in the Challenge Round here next week end, Sept. 2-4.

Bobby Riggs, Frank Parker, Joe Hunt and Jack Kramer, whose average age is only 20½ years, were named defenders of the Cup by Walter L. Pate, non-playing captain, after Australia had beaten Yugoslavia in the Interzone Final at Brookline, Mass., yesterday.

Three Californians

Parker, a resident of Los Angeles, is the "veteran" of the team at 23. Riggs, a Chicago boy and a member of the United States team which beat Australia a year ago, is 21. Hunt, who also hails from Los Angeles and is a midshipman at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, is 20. Kramer, a Montebello, Calif., High School student who won the National Interscholastic title last year, is the youngest at 18.

Pate indicated Riggs and Parker would play the singles with Kramer and Hunt paired in the doubles. However, no official announcement was made and changes may be made before the drawing for singles competition Friday afternoon.

Sorry About Mako

Pate said "it is with great regret that we are able to find no place on the squad" for Gene Mako, of California, who paired with Don Budge in the doubles last year. The non-playing captain added:

"I feel that if it were not for him the United States would never have won the Cup in 1937. He for years has been an outstanding player."

The Australians were expected to arrive at the Merion Cricket Club sometime today to start practice. They won easily from Yugoslavia when John Bromwich and Adrian Quist beat Drago Mitic and Franjo Kukuljevic in straight sets.

Previous Members

Parker and Riggs are the only members with previous Davis Cup Challenge Round experience although Hunt was a member of last year's team. Parker represented this country in the 1937 finals but failed to make the team last year while Riggs made his debut against the Australians last year.

Australia Beats Yugoslavia For Right to Meet America

Failing to score a clean sweep against Yugoslavia by just one point in their final at Longwood Cricket Club over the week end, the powerful Australian Davis Cup team won its way for the second consecutive year into the challenge round against the United States.

With only the unexpected defeat of the world-ranking John Bromwich by the Yugoslav ace, Franjo Puncec, in Thursday's opening day's play, the Australians counted their points on two victories by Adrian Quist and one by Bromwich in singles play, and one by their combined efforts in doubles.

Australia faced the final day's play yesterday with a 2—1 lead in the matches, needing only one more victory to clinch the challenger's role. Quist had supplied one of them by his straight set win over the steady but inexperienced Dragutin Mitic Thursday, while the other came when the Australian stars, regarded as the strongest in the world's play today, romped through Puncec and Frank Kukuljevic 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

Bromwich and Quist made certain of both points. The former easily defeated the 21-year-old Mitic 6—1, 6—3, 6—2, while the latter measured Kukuljevic 6—2, 6—3, 6—4. The appearance of Kukuljevic against Quist caused something of a surprise both to the Australians and to the slim gathering of 300, for Puncec had been expected to play his other singles match.

Puncec, however, took advantage of Davis Cup regulations which allow a substitution to be used after a match has been settled, apparently to protect his new world's ranking as the result of his upset of Bromwich. Although Quist's game yesterday showed that he did not relish the substitution, he was able to polish off Kukuljevic in straight sets.

Early this morning the Australians departed for Merion Cricket Club in Haverford, Pa., where they will meet the United States in the challenge round this coming week end. The American team, as announced by Walter L. Pate, nonplaying captain, last night, will consist of Bobby Riggs, Frank Parker, Joe Hunt, and Jack Kramer. Although no line-up has yet been announced, it is expected that Riggs and Parker will play the singles, and Hunt and Kramer the doubles.

G. A. C.

Hagen Is 'All Washed Up'

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—The one and only Walter Hagen, after 25 years as one of golf's most commanding figures, bade farewell to serious tournament competition today.

"I'm all washed up," grinned the 47-year-old veteran after he completed the final round of the Midlothian tournament which commemorated the 25th anniversary of his first National Open victory on the same course.

A "Great Game"

"I'm going to play for fun in a tournament or two occasionally," he said, "but it's too hard to keep in playing shape any more. Anyway, I've had my share of championships—I figure I've averaged about two a year for 25 years—and I'm ready to call it a day. But it's a great game, isn't it?"

It's certainly been a "great game" for Sir Walter. The records show that he won the U. S. Open twice, the Western Open five times, the P. G. A. title five times and the British Open four times—in addition to some 40 other titles.

His screaming drives and great approaches have been seen 'round the globe—in faraway places such as China, Hawaii and Australia. "The Haig" thrilled hundreds of thousands of golf fans because, win or lose, he always put on a great show.

He's generally recognized as the greatest money maker professional golf ever knew, earning about $1,000,000 in a quarter of a century. He made $6,800 in a match with Bobby Jones, the largest sum ever earned by one golfer for a single match.

Paired With Sarazen

He paired with Gene Sarazen during the last four days and finished 4th in a tournament arranged solely to pay him honor. It was Hagen the fan flocked to watch, even though the best-ball event was won by Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, and Billie Burke, Cleveland, with a rating of 19 "plus" holes won, the most decisive margin ever recorded for this type of event. Ralph Guldahl and Harold McSpaden finished second, with a plus 6 standing, followed by Byron Nelson-Dick Metz, plus 4; Hagen-Sarazen, minus 3; Tommy Armour-Jimmy Thomson, minus 5; Henry Picard-John Revolta, and Paul Runyan-Horton Smith, each minus 6, and Denny Shute-Ernie Harrison, minus 9.

Dudley and Burke, in winning $1,150 first money, played the 126 holes, with a best ball aggregate of 447, 50 under par.

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National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	73	44	.624
St. Louis	68	49	.581
Chicago	67	53	.549
Brooklyn	60	56	.517
New York	58	58	.500
Pittsburgh	53	63	.457
Boston	50	66	.431
Philadelphia	38	76	.333

Results Aug. 26

Chicago 8, Boston 1.
Chicago 8, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 1.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 2.
New York 8, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 4.

Results Aug. 27

Boston 10, St. Louis 4.
St. Louis 6, Boston 5.
Cincinnati 7, New York 2.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 9, Brooklyn 5.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 2.

Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Seattle	91	61	.599
Los Angeles	83	69	.546
San Francisco	80	68	.541
Sacramento	77	74	.510
Hollywood	69	82	.457
San Diego	69	83	.454
Portland	67	81	.453
Oakland	67	85	.441

American Association

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Official standings of the American Association.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Kansas City	92	44	.677
Minneapolis	90	46	.662
Indianapolis	72	65	.526
Louisville	67	71	.486
St. Paul	69	69	.483
Milwaukee	65	72	.474
Columbus	52	83	.385
Toledo	42	95	.307

Top-Ranking Golfers Today

Wide World

Betty Jameson, 20-year-old Texas champion (right) and winner of the women's national golf championship at the Wee Burn Club, Darien, Conn., and Dorothy Kirby, 19-year-old Atlanta, Ga., runner-up. The girls were the youngest finalists in the 40-odd years of the tournament.

And Talking of . . . Rugger

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Advance, Australia

LONDON—And so we arrive once more on the threshold of a new British football season under Rugby Union rules, which means play with an oval ball, handling as well as kicking. And a very nice season it promises to be. With the visit of a husky side from Australia as the outstanding item on a full and interesting program.

This is the third Australian Rugger contingent which has set out for England's shores, and it seems to be a formidable invading force, blessed particularly with the attributes of youth. The average age of the tourists is only 26, and the Grand Old Man of the party, L. S. Lewis (Queensland) is just two years older than that.

This fact, of itself, would seem to guarantee speed, while the presence of talent to match is vouched for enthusiastically by critics "down under," who have watched the men in action on their native heath. Experience of representative play is there too. Particularly in the cases of the Captain and Vice-Captain, W. W. Wilson (Queensland) and E. de C. Gibbon (New South Wales) respectively.

Records

Needless to say, the sun-bronzed stalwarts, who start upon their heavy fixture list with a match against a composite Devon and Cornwall Fifteen on Saturday, Sept. 16, are intent upon bettering the records returned by their predecessors on tour here. This will not be easy to do. For the Australian visitors of season 1908-9 and 1927-28 acquitted themselves thus:

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	F.	Pts. A.
1908/9	31	25	5	1	438	146
1927/8	31	24	5	2	432	207

The outstanding engagements that lie before Wilson and his men are those in which they are to measure their strength against the national sides of Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England. That is the order in which these countries will be opposed and the dates of the encounters are Nov. 25 (at Murrayfields) Dec. 9 (at Dublin), Dec. 23 (at Cardiff) and Jan. 6, 1940 (at Twickenham).

The "Aussies" will have most of the limelight in British Rugger this winter. But from time to time the beam will switch over to the "international" championship in which the four "home" countries are to compete against one another and also against France.

The Frenchmen are reappearing in the tournament after an absence of eight seasons occasioned by the severance of relations between British and French Rugger authorities owing to the trouble that the latter had, for some time, in keeping the game on a proper footing in their country. Responsibility for certain regrettable features which crept into Gallic Rugger was attributed in greate measure to the national interclub championship, now abandoned, following a suggestion from the British Rugby Union "heads."

Just a Game

Here in Britain, as doubtless you are aware, there is no such thing as a national inter-club championship. And I have never heard any Rugger man express the least desire to see such a competition inaugurated. There is, however, an inter-County championship, won last season by the men of Somerset. This tournament is conducted through four groups—the Midland, Northern, South-Eastern and South-Western—and the winning counties in the four sections play "semi-finals" to decide which pair shall go forward into the final.

So far as the vast majority of clubs is concerned, the Rugby Football season, starting up in mid-September, is a matter simply of "friendly" matches, played against opponents of choice and quite unrelated to such matters as League points or Cups. These things are viewed with scant favor by Rugger folk, because they tend to overemphasize the importance of victory and therefore to heat up the competitive atmosphere to a higher point than it reaches when the result is less important than the quality of the play.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 27

Jersey City 7-4, Newark 5-7.
Syracuse 3-5, Baltimore 2-0.
Rochester 11-7, Montreal 3-6.
Buffalo 9, Toronto 0.

American Association

St. Paul 8-3, Indianapolis 3-7.
Minneapolis 5-3, Louisville 1-2.
Toledo 8-1, Kansas City 3-9.
Columbus 6-1, Milwaukee 5-6.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 7-10, San Diego 2-2.
Los Angeles 4-2, Seattle 0-3.
San Francisco 7-4, Portland 3-2.
Sacramento 6-6, Oakland 1-2.

Southern Association

Nashville 11-4, Birmingham 3-2.
Memphis 8-0, Chattanooga 4-4.
New Orleans 4-2, Knoxville 3-3.
Little Rock 7, Atlanta 2.

Eastern League

Hartford 4-4, Albany 0-1.
Williamsport 15, Wilkes-Barre 3.
Binghamton 6-4, Springfield 2-0.
Elmira 5, Scranton 4.

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28 (AP)—Official Eastern League standings, including Sunday's games:

	W.	L.	Pct.
Scranton	74	56	.569
Elmira	72	57	.558
Springfield	69	61	.531
Albany	69	61	.531
Binghamton	65	66	.496
Williamsport	64	66	.492
Wilkes-Barre	57	76	.418
Hartford	53	77	.408

America Keeps Wightman Cup

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—The Wightman Cup was taken out for its annual airing over the week end, and today was back to rest for a ninth-straight year in custody of the Americans.

The American team retained the coveted international women's tennis trophy by taking five out of seven matches with the invading English team at Forest Hills. Going into yesterday's matches with a two-to-one margin, the Americans saw the series deadlocked as Valerie Scott of England defeated Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, 6—3, 6—4.

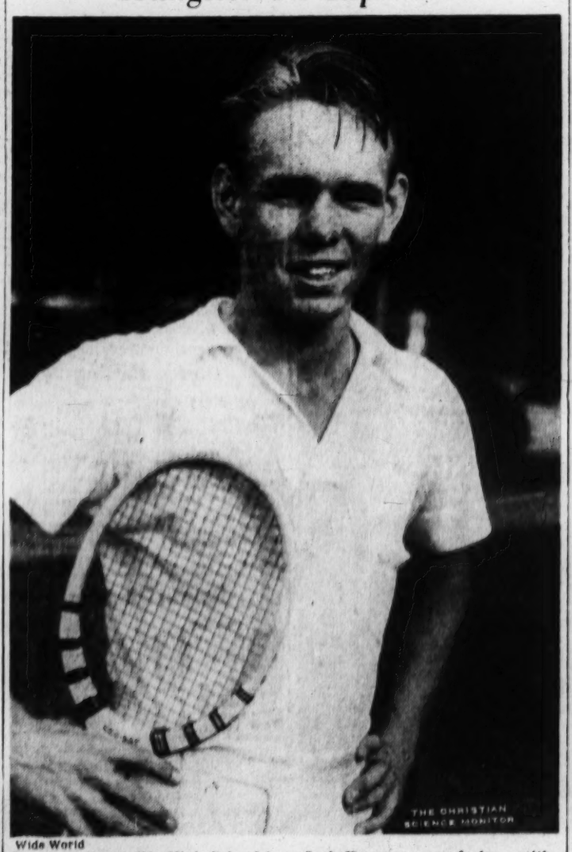
Alice Marble sent the Americans into the lead again by defeating Kay Stammers, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, in the tourney's highlight match. Helen Jacobs clinched the series by turning back Mary Hardwick, 6—2, 6—2.

In the final doubles match, with the status of only a formality, Mrs. Fabyan and Miss Marble teamed to defeat Mrs. Freda James Hammersley and Miss Stammers, 7—5, 6—2.

Davis Cup Challenge Ties

Year	Winner	Score	Loser	Challengers
1900	Unit. States	3-0	British Isles	1
1902	Unit. States	3-2	British Isles	1
1903	British Isles	4-1	United States	1
1904	British Isles	5-0	Belgium	3
1905	British Isles	5-0	United States	5
1906	British Isles	5-0	United States	4
1907	Australasia	3-2	British Isles	2
1908	Australasia	3-2	United States	2
1909	Australasia	5-0	United States	2
1910	No contest		United States	2
1911	Australasia	5-0	Australasia	3
1912	British Isles	3-2	British Isles	7
1913	Unit. States	3-2	United States	6
1914	Australasia	3-2	British Isles	6
1919	Australasia	4-1	Australasia	6
1920	Unit. States	5-0	Japan	12
1921	Unit. States	5-0	Australasia	14
1922	Unit. States	4-1	Australasia	17
1923	Unit. States	4-1	Australia	23
1924	Unit. States	5-0	France	23
1925	Unit. States	5-0	France	24
1926	Unit. States	4-1	United States	25
1927	France	4-1	United States	26
1928	France	4-1	United States	26
1929	France	3-2	United States	27
1930	France	4-1	Great Britain	29
1931	France	4-1	United States	29
1932	France	3-2	France	33
1933	Grt. Britain	3-2	United States	28
1934	Grt. Britain	4-1	United States	30
1935	Grt. Britain	5-0	Australia	23
1936	Grt. Britain	3-2	England	24
1937	Unit. States	4-1	Australia	25
1938	Unit. States	3-2		

Youngster On Cup Team



Wide World

Montebello, Calif., High School boy, Jack Kramer, named along with Joe Hunt, Bobby Riggs and Frank Parker as defender of the Davis Cup for the United States against Australia this coming week end.

Good Will Tour Of School Boys From New York

RIVERDALE, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 28—The fencing team of the Riverdale Country School, three-year champions of New York City's private schools, are home again from a European bicycle tour during which they competed against crack swordsmen of France, Holland and Belgium.

The trip was the ninth annual tour sponsored by the school in the interests of international schoolboy friendship and the second undertaken by the fencers. In 1931, 1935 and 1937, the Riverdale Glee Club crossed the ocean with a message of goodwill and in the intervening years, small groups have traveled informally under the school banner.

At Rotterdam, the Riverdale fencers engaged with the fencers of the Salle d'Armes Van der Voot and were defeated by the combined ability and experience of the Dutch swordsmen in épée and saber. Capt. John Lang, William Leamy and Carlos Dasso, all of New York City, however, won out in the foils competition.

At Brussels the American boys met the hardest and most stimulating match they had ever undertaken, being downed by a team of Belgian senior internationalists, fresh from the French tournament.

Coach Boris Von Arnold and Assistant Headmaster D. Earl Gardner will take both the fencers and the Glee Club on an extended good-will tour of South America next summer. The boys will sing in South American cities, fence and visit in the homes of Latin American boys. It is believed the forthcoming tour will be the first ever taken by a large American schoolboy organization among the South American countries and as such will provide a valuable precedent.

Latin American experts have long held that cultural co-operation between North and South Americas, of the sort of the proposed tour, would be the best guarantee of a permanent good neighbor policy in the Western Hemisphere.

The trip will be partially financed by the school's annual concert in New York's Town Hall next May. Steamship and other travel agencies co-operate in making these trips as inexpensive as possible.

In this manner Riverdale students make a host of new friends in other countries, and year by year the number of letters exchanged, of "reunions" affected, and of understandings increased, grows gratifyingly larger, a spokesman for the school said.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

'Buy Good Tools'—Stengel

Casey Stengel, Long George Kelly and several newspapermen were sitting around in the press room at National League Field talking, of course, about baseball. After Casey had discussed the Boston situation thoroughly for the benefit of the reporters, he got up and walked over to the ticker that was tapping out news on games in other cities. One of the scribes asked Kelly if he thought Elbie Fletcher had improved mechanically since his transfer from the Bees to Pittsburgh.

"His batting average may have gone up a few points since he left this park," Long George answered. "But he's the same ball player. He always did hit away from Boston. I think he was over .300 on the road last year, but did something like .211 on these grounds.

Trying For Homers

"It takes real power to drive balls out of this park—I mean, do it consistently," George went on. "After all, that's what Fletcher and 90 per cent of the hitters are trying to do every time they walk up to the plate. Balls that are caught here are home runs in Pittsburgh, New York and other parks. What do you think Ted Williams would hit here? I'll guess he'd be down around .250 or .275."

Have you noticed the way Maxie West struts after those fly balls now?" asked a reporter. "Last year you wouldn't dare look when one went out to him. But now you know he's going to get it."

"It's the old story," said Kelly. "Confidence. He knows he can catch them now. Before, he wasn't so sure. The boy went out and bought himself some good tools. He got a glove with the best leather in it and now he can hold on to a ball."

Cuccinello's Gloves

"That's right," broke in Stengel, picking up a handful of cheese crackers. "Plenty of players make the mistake of not buying good equipment. Those young fellows can afford to go to the movies two or three times a week, but they don't like to spend a few dollars to improve themselves on the ball field. Tony Cuccinello buys two gloves a year and he pays the top price for them. He doesn't play around with these free samples. He knows you can't get anything good without digging down into your pocket. Consequently, when he puts his glove down on the ground, the balls stick in there. That soft leather is alive. It wraps itself right around that ball. Cheap leather is stiff. You can't break it in with a mallet."

"A player should treat his feet the same way," continued Kelly. "Light, soft leather makes the best shoes, but it costs money. Years ago we paid $7.50 for the top make. Now we pay $16.50 for the same thing."

Somebody asked Stengel what he thought about changing the position of a player. For example, was it a good idea to try to shift an infielder to the mound, or a catcher to the outfield, etc.?

"That depends on what you have to work with," Casey answered. "Sometimes it's a good idea and sometimes it isn't. It isn't very hard to make a player into an outfielder, if he'll get out there in the grass and practice enough. But it isn't so easy to make yourself a catcher, or a second baseman, or a shortstop. Men at those positions have to learn a lot of things."

"I've always maintained that the catcher is the most important man on your ball club," said Kelly.

"You said something that time," Stengel shot back, pointing a finger at his first base coach. "If you haven't got a good man behind that bat, then you haven't got a good ball club. That's no lie. I think that's the reason why the Pittsburgh club had that bad streak. Pie Traynor didn't have a catcher. Berres and Mueller were on the shelf and he had to use this George Susce." Casey shook his head. "A few people may hate me for saying this, but he's positively the worst catcher in the league. He hadn't worked with those Pirate infielders enough, so you knew he'd never throw to a base and try to catch a man off. When we played that club we let all our men take longer leads off those bags. That extra inch is important. It'll beat you plenty of times."

"Of course, that Pittsburgh park is tough on catchers," Kelly said. "The home plate is a half mile from the front of the grandstand, and it takes a good man to get back there and grab those foul flies. Gibson did it for years, but George was an outstanding catcher. You can't name me more than three men who can get back under fouls in that town."

"Lopez can," said a scribe.

"Yes, and when you've named Lopez, you've come pretty close to naming them all," Stengel said, slamming his hand down on the table. "There may be some things that Al can't do behind that plate, but I haven't seen them. You can have those hitters and I'll take a Lopez for my team. There isn't a more valuable ball player in this league."

Davis Cup Challenge Round Takes Place This Week End

First of a series of three articles

Symbol of world tennis supremacy and a harbinger of international good-will is the Davis Cup, sportdom's most famous trophy.

This trophy, now in the possession of the United States, goes into "court" this week end, as a persevering band of Australians challenge the American netsters for the privilege of possessing this valued prize.

Contrary to advance publicity, there is really no such thing as a Davis "Cup"—it is a bowl. Yes, a solid silver bowl containing 217 ounces of the precious metal. Although some may doubt if the calibre of this years Cup tennis is equal to some of the past campaigns, the trophy itself is at a peak value. For thanks to the Congressional activity of the Silver Bloc, the Bowl is now worth approximately $154.31.

Davis Was Donor

Donor of this trophy is the late Dwight F. Davis, best known as Secretary of War in the Coolidge cabinet, but a tennis player of distinguished ability in the early 1900's. Davis, together with his doubles partner Holcombe Ward, saw the desirability of widening the scope of the popular sport of tennis, and in 1900 the United States Lawn Tennis Association placed the Davis Cup in competition.

With the United States designated as "champion" and a British Isles team as "challenger," the first challenge round was played in Boston at the Longwood Cricket Club, in the opening year of the twentieth century. Davis and Ward, together with Malcolm D. Whitman, saw to it that the United States earned the title "champion," by defeating the challengers 5—0.

Goes to England

From that small beginning, international tennis play has grown with the years. The British team returned to the United States in 1902 as the lone challenger, losing 3—2. They were finally successful the following year, taking the Cup to England for a four-year stay.

In 1907 the British Isles team had to bow to the Australasian squad of Norman E. Brookes of Australia and Anthony Wilding of New Zealand. Until 1912, when the British won again, the Cup remained "down under."

Maurice McLaughlin and R. Norris Williams returned the Cup to the United States in 1913, then relinquished to Australasia in 1914. During the War no competition was held, and the 1919 play was the last the Aussies saw of the Cup.

Participants Increase

The past two decades have shown a greatly increased number of participating countries, reaching a climax of 33 in 1933. From 1920-1926 the United States was kingpin under the reign of "Big Bill" Tilden and "Little Bill" Johnston. Then came Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet, and Jean Borotra, giving France a six-year rule. England with Fred Perry and "Bunny" Austin guided the Cup to Great Britain from 1933 until J. Donald Budge and Company reasserted American rights in 1937.

With 12 challenge round wins, the United States has the best Cup record. British teams are close behind with nine victories. France and Australasia-Australia squads have each won six times. Other than these nations, only two countries, Belgium and Japan, have reached the final round.

Riggs Beat Quist

Few can forget last year's thrilling Australian challenge. Bobby Riggs toppled Adrian Quist in four sets, when the Australian slumped after gaining the opening set. Budge made it 2-0 for the United States with a hard-fought win over John Bromwich, in which the ambidextrous Aussie won the third set and had two points before losing the fourth.

Quist and Bromwich kept Australia in the game with a doubles win over Budge and Gene Mako. In the all-important Budge-Quist match, a series of foot-fault calls on Quist on important points in the opening set helped Budge rout the Aussie for the deciding point.

Although the American press made much over the incident, the Australians did not blame the loss of the match on the officiating, for they knew Quist was foot-faulting. Also, Budge had always before beaten Quist easily, and there was no reason to expect him to lose this time. But when Bromwich defeated Riggs in the concluding match, the incident of the Quist foot-fault calls was greatly magnified, as that match was the Australian losing margin.

Australians Strong

Dominating a field of 26 nations, the Australians have returned this year, stronger than ever. Mexico, the Philippines, and Cuba were routed without even the loss of a set to give Australia the American Zone championship. In the Interzone tie against the European champion Yugoslav team, Australia emerged triumphant, but only after losing one point when Franjo Puncec upset John Bromwich.

History out of the way, we will approach the present. Both squads are now practicing daily at the Merion Cricket Club near Philadelphia, and on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 2, the United States must begin its attempted defense of the Davis Cup.

Bob Cahn

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	86	34	.717
Boston	72	46	.610
Chicago	66	54	.550
Cleveland	65	54	.546
Detroit	62	57	.521
Washington	52	70	.426
Philadelphia	41	78	.345
St. Louis	33	84	.282

Results Aug. 26

Chicago 5, Boston 4.
New York 8, St. Louis 1.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 6, Washington 3.

Results Aug. 27

New York 13, Detroit 3.
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 0.
Washington 8, St. Louis 7.
Cleveland 1, Boston 0.
Cleveland 5, Boston 3.

International League

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	W	L	P.C.
Jersey City	80	59	.576
Rochester	77	60	.562
Syracuse	76	64	.543
Buffalo	74	65	.532
Newark	72	68	.522
Baltimore	61	76	.445
Toronto	57	82	.410
Montreal	55	80	.407

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Current Events Course Daily, Oct. 2-Nov. 11

Page 2

Send Your Questions to Fireside Editor

The World at Your Fireside

The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

Page 1 The Christian Science Monitor's Fireside Series

Danzig: Spot on Map but Towers Over Europe

Cross Currents Engulfing Danzig

Informality: Key to Fireside Series

Baltic Sea

Danzig

LITHUANIA

EAST PRUSSIA

GERMANY

POLAND

Warsaw

Berlin

Axis Bloc

Anglo-French Bloc

SOVIET RUSSIA

GREAT BRITAIN

FRANCE

ITALY

SPAIN

Black Sea

City Formed and Constituted by League

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Elsewhere In the News

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Minorities: Forced Exit From Tirol

Is Danzig Worth a War? Depends on What 'Danzig' Is

WPA: Strikes and Made Work

Teachers' Pay: Is Cutting Economy?

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Market Rallies Slowly Following A Sharp Decline

NEW YORK, Aug. 28 (AP)—Buying in steels and motors put a prop under the stock market today after fresh war fears brought a slide of 1 to 4 points in leaders.

Although the comeback was relatively slow, extreme losses were substantially reduced or transformed into modest advances near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

Among gainers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Kennecott, Standard Oil of N. J., du Pont, U. S. Gypsum and Cerro de Pasco.

Failing to shake off minus signs were American Telephone, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Anaconda, North American, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, General Electric, and Eastman Kodak.

While the general feeling in boardrooms was that a Hitler showdown was imminent, with the British and French reported taking a firm stand against Germany's proposals on the Polish dispute, there were those in Wall Street who still felt an explosion would be averted. It was suggested the controversy had developed into a "war of words," with letter writing and verbal projectiles taking the place of guns for the moment.

At the same time, the opinion was voiced in financial quarters that the Führer was now "out on a limb" so far that he might be unable to crawl back.

In arrears the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Goodrich, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, American Telephone, Anaconda, Westinghouse, American Smelting, General Electric, Eastman Kodak, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, and Loft.

Resistant were Bethelhem Steel, General Motors, U. S. Gypsum, Standard Oil of N. J. and Cerro de Pasco.

Retreating in the curb were Aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, Lockheed and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Foreign Bonds Off Sharply

Foreign dollar loans dropped sharply in the bond market today while traders weighed chances for and against war.

At the same time U. S. Government issues resumed their downward slide after Saturday's brief rally. Losses ranged to almost a full point at the start of the last hour.

In the foreign section declines up to 3 points showed for the bonds of Italy, Denmark, Poland, Australia, Germany, Finland, and Belgium.

Corporate liens fared no better. Substantial losses were posted for such issues as Southern Railway 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, International Telephone 5s, Adams Express stamped 4½s, and Canadian National Railway 4½s of '57.

Wheat Prices Drop Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Although the war scare continued to keep the grain market in turmoil today, sellers assumed leadership much of the session and prices retreated sharply from early gains of 2¼ to 2¾ cents a bushel.

Just before the close all but 1⅛-1⅛cents of the early strong advance was wiped out but the market steadied at this level.

Uncertainty regarding the outcome of the crisis in Europe was the most unsettling market faeter. Some traders expressed surprise that government loans on 1939 wheat up to Aug. 23 totaled no more than 57,500,000 bushels.

Wheat closed 5⅝-15⅝ cents higher than Saturday, September 68¼-⅜, December 68⅝-½; corn 7⅜-15⅜ higher, September 44⅜-½, December 44¾-⅞; oats ½-1 higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market held steady today, with sharp advances registered in copper, gold and mining shares. Tobacco, chemical, rubber and distilling issues also made good gains, while cable and wireless and some drugs lost about a point. British giltedged funds closed at the fixed minimums and foreign bonds were unquoted. Dealings in American issues were at a virtual standstill due to new official regulations governing such trading.

Paris: continued rise in the dollar strengthened prices in the bourse early today, but toward the close there was a hesitant feeling and international issues lost part of their earlier gains. Rentes finished 70 centimes lower to 240 higher and banking shares were down 50 to 150 francs.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed strong, 2 to 2⅞d. higher. Prices moved upward as shippers withdrew offers for cash wheat.

A further decline in sterling exchange caused a wave of general buying and covering in cotton futures today and prices advanced 7 to 16 points.

Am. Agricultural Chemical Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—American Agricultural Chemical Co. and subsidiaries, manufacturers of fertilizer in widely-scattered plants, reported net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $764,694, or $1.22 a share, compared with $1,401,076, or $2.23 a share, in the previous fiscal year on the basis of present capitalization.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	35	Abbott L(1.80a)	1	62	62	62	A'g 25
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
11	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	5	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	A'g 24
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.60)	1	20	20	20	A'g 25
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	6	51¾	50½	51½	— ½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	
10	6⅝	AlaskaJun(.65g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1¼	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
12¾	4¾	Allegf pf xw	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	5¾	Allegf pf $30 ww	3	7	6¾	6¾	
13⅝	4½	Allegf pf $40 ww	2	5	4½	4½	A'g 24
19	8	Allegf pr pf	1	11	11	11	A'g 25
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	9	16	15¼	16	— ⅝
11⅛	6¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅜
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	163	160½	163	+1½
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 23
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
11⅝	6	Allied Stores	10	7¾	7¼	7½	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	71	70½	70½	A'g 23
48⅝	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	36	34	31	33½	+1½
19⅞	12⅝	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 24
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 25
19	12	Amal Leath pf	1	12	12	12	A'g 21
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	59	59	59	A'g 26
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	A'g 26
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	2	29⅜	29½	29½	— ½
17⅜	10⅜	Am Bk N (.20g)	7	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	4½	4½	4½	
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	8	41½	40½	40½	—1¼
103¼	83¼	Am Can (4)	6	98½	97	98½	— ⅛
179	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	174	174	174	A'g 26
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	8	19¼	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
55	30¼	Am Car pf	1	31½	31½	31½	—1½
24½	13⅜	Am Ch&C (.55g)	6	16¾	15¾	16¾	+ ¾
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	103	103	103	A'g 24
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	132	132	132	A'g 25
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	5½	5	5½	A'g 24
11⅛	5⅝	Am Com Alco	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
5⅜	2½	Am Encaus Til	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
6	4¾	Am European	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 16
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	13¾	12¾	13⅜	— ¾
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	18¾	19¼	18¾	— ¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	A'g 25
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	4	4	3⅜	4	
35½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	1	31	31	31	A'g 26
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	2	51	50⅜	50⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	8	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	A'g 26
25	14½	Am Ice pf	4	22	21⅜	22	A'g 24
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	2	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	9	15¼	14½	15	— ⅛
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	4	42	41	41	A'g 24
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	2	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	7	26½	26	26½	— ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	17	4½	4¼	4½	— ¼
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf (3k)	9	43½	42½	42½	—1½
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	9	38¼	37¼	37½	—1½
18⅜	9	Am Rad & St S	36	10⅜	9½	10¼	— ¼
22⅜	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	18	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅛
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	2	60	60	60	+2
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	12¼	12	12	A'g 25
20	10¼	Am Seat (½e)	1	11	11	11	
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	21	42½	40⅞	41½	—1½
140¼	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	133	133	133	—3⅜
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	—1⅛
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	38	23¾	21⅞	23⅜	— ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¾g)	1	12½	12	12	+ ¼
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	2	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
22½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16¼	16	16	A'g 25
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	25	162	160	160¼	—4
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	79	79	79	
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	7	80	79	79	—1⅛
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	A'g 24
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	7	5	4⅝	5	A'g 26
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	66	10⅛	9¼	9⅞	— ¾
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	A'g 21
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
7¾	4	Am Zinc L & S	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun 20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	57	24½	23⅛	24¼	— ¾
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 23
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 10
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 24
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	2	28½	28½	28½	A'g 25
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	2	101½	101	101	— ½
6⅛	3⅝	Armour Ill	11	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	4	36	35	36	+ ⅞
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (¾g)	5	38	37¼	38	— ¾
13	9	Arnold C (⅝g)	2	9½	9¼	9½	A'g 26
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	5	7⅛	7	7	+ ½
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	A'g 23
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates in (2)	1	36	36	36	A'g 23
42⅞	21½	Atch T & S F	18	24	22¾	23½	— ¾
71	51½	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅞
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	9	16¾	15⅜	15¾	—1¾
10½	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	6	5¾	5¾	A'g 23
18	9½	Atl G&W in pf	1	11	11	11	A'g 26
23½	18⅜	Atl Refining (1)	8	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	4	106½	106½	106½	A'g 26
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	6	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	
66¾	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	50½	50½	50½	A'g 26
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	A'g 25
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2	2	2	A'g 22
8⅞	3⅜	Aviation Corp	33	3⅞	3½	3¾	— ⅛

B

17⅜	9½	Bald Loco ct	51	11	9⅞	10⅜	— ½
8¾	3⅝	Balt & Ohio	14	4⅜	4	4¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	4	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	21	21	21	— ½
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	4	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7	7	7	+ ½
19½	11⅞	Barnsdall Oil (1)	10	12⅛	11⅞	12	— ⅜
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	5	22	21¾	22	— ¾
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	A'g 24
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	60	23¾	22	22⅝	— ⅝
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	2	19½	19⅛	19½	— ½
55⅜	48½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	53¾	53¾	53⅞	A'g 25
57½	37¼	Best & Co(1.80a)	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	A'g 25
80	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	166	59¼	55¼	58½	+ ⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	110	109	110	+ ¾
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	20½	19¾	20½	A'g 25
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 25
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	2	10	10	10	
34¾	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	14	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
28½	16¼	BohnA&B (½g)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	18	18	18	A'g 24
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	19	19½	19	19	—1
32	18⅜	Borg-War (½g)	15	22½	20½	22½	— ⅛
23¼	11⅝	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	A'g 24
29⅛	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	27	26	27	
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	6	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	18	19¾	19	19	—1⅛
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	38	37	38	— ½
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	48½	48½	48½	— ½
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¾
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	16	10⅜	10⅛	10½	— ½
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	5	40¼	39½	40¼	
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	9	24¾	24	24¾	— ¾
36	31½	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	35½	35½	35½	A'g 10
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	10	17½	17	17½	— ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	6	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	— ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	11	4⅝	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	17	17	17	
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	3	26	25½	25⅞	— ⅜
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	6	17	16½	16¾	— ¼
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	7	12	11⅜	12	— ¼
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 26
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	A'g 26
4¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	A'g 25
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	9	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛

C

20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	2	16⅞	16½	16⅞	A'g 26
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	A'g 2
2½	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	6	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
17⅜	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	10	10	10	— ⅝
20⅜	12	Can Dry (1½g)	17	17¼	16	16⅜	— ¼
6¼	3⅜	Canad Pacific	9	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
34½	29⅜	Cannon Mills (1)	2	30½	30½	30½	A'g 26
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	3	6	6	6	A'g 23
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	A'g 21
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen(.10g)	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	3	70½	70	70½	A'g 26
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	14	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅛
107½	100⅞	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101½	101½	101½	A'g 23
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	56	22⅞	21¼	22	—1½
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	17	10	9	9⅞	
22⅝	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
9½	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	A'g 16
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	A'g 24
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	12	34	32¾	33¼	— ⅜
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	8	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	18	18	18	+1
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 24
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	21	33	32½	32½	—1⅞
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	21	21	21	A'g 26

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 26
1	⅜	Chi & N West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 24
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 26
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	2	¼	¼	¼	A'g 25
3⅞	1½	Chi Great W pf	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 25
13½	9⅛	Chi MailOr(¾g)	2	10½	10½	10½	A'g 26
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1½	¾	Chi M S P&P pf	1	½	½	½	A'g 26
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	5	11½	11⅛	11½	— ¼
38⅞	30⅝	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	A'g 24
48⅛	44⅛	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
⅝	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	¼	¼	½	A'g 17
1½	½	C R I & P 6%pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8	7¾	8	A'g 24
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	2	10½	10½	10½	A'g 25
13⅛	8⅝	Childs Co	1	6	6	6	— ½
85¼	53⅞	Chrysl Cp (4g)	316	79⅛	75¼	78⅛	+1
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	1	12	12	12	
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	21	21	21	A'g 26
30⅞	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	5	27¾	26	26	—1½
60⅜	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	2	37	37	37	
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	17	30¼	29	29⅞	— ¾
133	114	Coca-Cola (2g)	3	120⅛	119	119	—1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	A'g 16
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅓)	13	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	A'g 22
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	8	27	26	27	— ½
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13	13	13	
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	3	21½	21	21	— ½
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	3	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	90	6⅞	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	1	85	85	85	
15⅝	6¾	C Pic vtc(2½%¢)	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
30½	22	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	22	22	22	A'g 26
94	73	Col Carb (4)	2	87	87	87	A'g 24
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	7	44	43½	43¾	—1⅛
109⅝	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	109	109	109	A'g 24
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	8	49½	48¾	49¼	—1½
110⅛	106	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	106	106	106	A'g 24
13¾	8⅝	Comi Solvents	16	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Com'th & South	25	1½	1⅜	1½	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	67⅜	66½	67¼	—1¼
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	30	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	4	23⅛	22½	22¾	— ⅛
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 19
25½	15½	Consol Aircraft	1	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ¼
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	78	30⅜	29⅝	30	—1⅜
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	2	106½	106½	106½	— ½
21⅜	11⅛	Con Film Ind	2	1½	1½	1⅝	A'g 25
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¾k)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 26
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	3	5⅛	5	5	
9¼	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	30	7	7	7	— ⅛
3¼	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 18
38	13¼	Consol'n Coal	1	2	2	2	
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9	9	9	A'g 23
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	100½	100½	100½	A'g 21
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	8	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	2	13½	13	13	—1½
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	92	91⅛	92	+ ½
44	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	12	30¼	35	38¼	+ ½
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	114½	114	114	A'g 23
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	2	5½	5½	5½	
37¼	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	15	2	1⅞	2	— ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	12	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	16½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	23	23	23	
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	8	58	57⅛	57⅝	—1⅛
177	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	175	175	175	A'g 21
4⅞	3½	Coty Inc	13	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Coty Internat	3	1½	1⅜	1½	
38	17	Crane Co	8	19	18¼	19	— ⅛
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 23
32⅜	26⅝	Cream of Wh (2)	3	30½	30¼	30¼	A'g 26
13	6⅞	Crosley Corp	2	7¾	7½	7½	A'g 26
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S

Commerce and Finance

U. K. May Use Securities as Collateral for Possible War Needs

Business and Industry

Foreign Cotton Users Urge U. S. To Change Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Users of American cotton in Europe and India have resolved, "in view of the chaotic conditions created in every branch of the cotton trade due to the uncertainty of the future method of disposal of the U. S. Government Loan stocks, to press the American Government to adopt a definite and long-term policy relative to cotton releases, and to announce to the world at the earliest possible moment the manner in which this policy will be implemented."

In making this proposal, the meeting of the International Cotton Federation at Zurich urged most strongly that the U. S. Government should take into serious consideration the absolute need for returning to the customary fundamental principles of trading. The present one-sided policy has seriously restricted the sale of American cotton.

"Confirmation that the wavering cotton policy of the U. S. Government has demoralized the whole market structure is established by the fact that the exports of cotton from the United States last season were the lowest recorded during the past half century," the resolution declared.

"This meeting also places on record its deep concern at the inadequate replies received from Washington to previous complaints made by this organization in regard to the supply of American cotton," it continues, "and urges strenuously the U. S. Government to take immediate and effective action in response to this communication."

In a statement embodying the resolution, issued from the headquarters of the International Federation here, it is revealed that the resolution has been cabled to Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture to the U. S. Government, and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

U. S. Business Is Seen in a Moderate But General Upturn

NEW YORK (AP)—American industry was described by the National Association of Purchasing Agents as "in the midst of a moderate but general upturn" which a European war might alter.

"At the moment," said the association, "American and Canadian businessmen are watching hourly bulletins of the crisis which is occurring in Europe with much greater concern than is given the happenings within domestic industrial affairs.

"Since 30 days ago, production and distribution here have shown further definite improvement, with evidence that additional betterment reasonably might be expected.

"On the whole, American industry is in the midst of a moderate but general upturn. However, happenings in Europe during the next 10 days may cause repercussions that will change this entire picture.

"Left to its own devices, American industry should show moderate improvement as the fall months proceed, mainly for the reason that the industrial goods supply-demand relation is reasonably sound and requirements for current manufacturing operations should be the supporting factor.

"Stocks of cotton and corn being carried in this country are exorbitant and under ordinary circumstances price structures would suffer, but industrial items present a much firmer situation, with many of the opinion that values in numerous instances are about at the low point."

Drop in New Steel Business in July

NEW YORK (AP)—New business booked last month by the fabricated structural steel industry totaled 110,675 tons compared with 111,594 in June and 96,013 in July, 1938, the American Institute of of Steel Construction reported.

For the first seven months bookings totaled 776,922 against 586,113 in the 1938 period.

Baldwin Orders, Shipments Increase Sharply Over '38

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Dollar value of orders taken in July by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Company was announced as $4,017,421, compared with $1,700,068 for July, 1938.

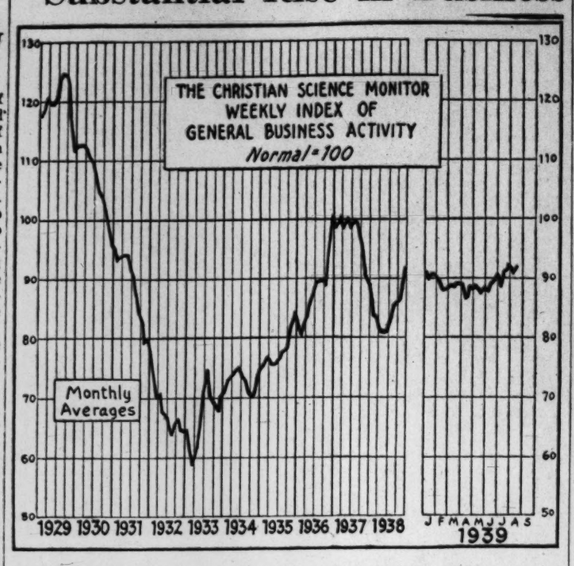
The month's bookings brought the total for the consolidated group for the first seven months of 1939 to $32,486,522 as compared with $15,042,021 the same period last year.

Consolidated shipments, including the Midvale, in July aggregated $3,291,313 as compared with $1,186,963 the like month last year. Consolidated shipments for the first seven months of 1939 were $15,675,945 compared with $25,097,151 for the first seven months of 1938.

Pere Marquette Railway

CLEVELAND (AP)—Pere Marquette Railway Company reported a deficit of $236,531 for the month of July, compared with a deficit of $338,768 for the like month last year. Deficit for the first seven months of 1939 was shown as $893,282, compared with a $2,551,776 deficit for the corresponding period in 1938.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Substantial Rise in Business



An advance in The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity in the week ended August 19 offset in large part the decline of the previous two weeks. From 90.8 on August 12 the index advanced to 92.2 (prel) on August 19. This compared with 85.7 on August 20, 1938. At its current level the index is only slightly below the high point of the current recovery, 92.6 reached on July 29, 1939.

All three components contributed to the latest week's advance. Bank debits outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings exceeded expectations for a seasonal rise, the former jumping sharply ahead on the mid-month bulge.

Power production countered a slight seasonal easing and spurted forward to the highest total for any week on record and the highest adjusted figure in almost two years.

Steel ingot production was maintained last week at the previous week's level of 63½ per cent of capacity. Automobile output spurted forward as production of new models was begun.

The textile industry is holding relatively steady with some sections of the cotton goods industry making a better-than-seasonal showing.

While there was some seasonal easing in retail trade reported last week, sales volumes in general were fairly well maintained and the gains over a year ago were held.

Wholesale commodity prices eased further reaching a new low level for the past five years, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Aug. 19, 1939	Aug. 12, 1939	Aug. 20, 1938
Combined index	92.2	90.8	85.7
Bk debits outside NYC	89.0	87.5	83.8
Elec power production	99.4	97.5	92.8
Misc carloadings	80.7	80.5	73.4

*Preliminiry

Department Store Sales Rise 6 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated department store sales in the week ended Aug. 19 were 6 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

Sales in the week ended Aug. 12 also were 6 per cent ahead of the similar week last year, but for the four weeks ended Aug. 19 the average gain over last year was 5 per cent.

Comparisons with a year ago by Federal Reserve districts were as follows for the week ended Aug. 19: Boston increase 8 per cent, New York increase 9, Philadelphia increase 5, Cleveland increase 10, Richmond increase 6, Atlanta increase 14, Chicago increase 7, St. Louis increase 2, Minneapolis increase 3, Kansas City increase 2, Dallas increase 1, and San Francisco decrease 2.

Australia Bans Export of Gold

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 28 (AP)—A Government proclamation, published today, places a ban on the export of gold and currency notes from Australia and institutes strict control of oversea exchange transactions.

The order limits sale or exchange by trading banks to £5,000 for each person a month for business purposes and restricts private remittances to £5 a month.

Flintkote Reports Sharp Increase in Net Income

NEW YORK (AP)—The Flintkote Co., makers of building materials, reported net income for the four four-week periods ended July 15 of $507,837, equal to 75 cents a share on common stock, compared with $266,230, or 40 cents a share, in the comparable 1938 period.

I. J. Harvey, Jr., President, said an unusually bright outlook for the balance of the year was due in part to "recent extension of the FHA provision for insured loans for property improvement and the active promotion by the Federal Housing Administration in the behalf of this modernization program."

Company has plants throughout the country.

Norfolk Southern Seeks Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Norfolk Southern Railroad asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to borrow $607,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance purchase of five new locomotives and tenders.

Steel Operations Remain Steady At 63½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States remained steady at 63½ per cent during the past week, according to the magazine Steel. This is the first check in the steady rise of steelmaking operations since early July.

"Slight changes in various districts approximately balanced," continues the report. "Reports from several points indicate ingots are going at once to finishing mills, without accumulation of raw steel. In some instances bookings are less than production, but backlogs are sufficient to insure a continuation of mill activity at about the present level.

Good Plate Activity

"Plates are furnishing considerable tonnage for future rolling, maritime commission ships placed since July 1 accounting for 65,000 tons, with five about to be let requiring 13,250 tons more. Among those already contracted, ships requiring 36,750 tons are to be built in yards having steelmaking affiliates. A pipe line let by a Socony-Vacuum subsidiary for the Texas fields will require about 11,000 tons of plates, divided among four producers. Recent pipe line purchases exceed 75,000 tons.

"Railroads, in spite of difficulties of financing, are buying some rolling stock to meet urgent traffic needs. Chesapeake & Ohio has issued an inquiry for 2,500 cars and New York, New Haven & Hartford for 250. Board of transportation, New York, is considering bids on 150 to 300 subway cars.

"Automobile output has turned the corner. Last week 18,365 units were made, compared with 12,955 the preceding week, and 18,700 in the corresponding week last year. Effects of increasing output are felt in many steel lines and are expected to increase through the fall.

Farm equipment builders find good demand for tractors but implement buying is slack, partly a reflection of lower farm income, with seasonal factors also present. These interests are taking less steel than the general average of all consumers.

Tin Plate Output

"Tin plate production has declined another point, as a result of smaller demand for vegetable and fruit canning. Exports are at a normal rate and general line cans are in strong demand," concludes the report.

Scrap prices are firm and advances in the East reflect buying for export. The composite for steelmaking grades advanced 8 cents last week, to $15.50, highest since the middle of October, 1937. Japan is said to be seeking to buy as much as 500,000 tons on the Atlantic seaboard.

Steadiness of production is shown by the rate holding unchanged in seven districts, with slight changes in the remaining five. Gains included 2.5 points to 60.5 per cent at Buffalo, 3 points to 63 at Cincinnati and 1 point to 44 per cent in Eastern Pennsylvania. Chicago dropped 2 points to 56 per cent and Cleveland 3.5 points to 80 per cent. No changes were made at Youngstown, 55 per cent, Detroit 82, New England 70, Wheeling 86, Pittsburgh 56, St. Louis 57 and Birmingham 75.

Frosted Foods Trade Increases Sharply

The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The frosted foods industry has grown from a $250,000 annual business in 1931 to a $25,000,000 one in 1938, Porter F. Leach of New York, merchandising counsel for the National Food Distributors Association, said.

Mr. Leach said there are 32 exhibitors of frosted foods at the association's 12th annual convention, now in session here, whereas in 1937 there were but three.

England Mobilizes Foreign Securities For War Exigency

LONDON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Great Britain last night began mobilizing the vast foreign security investments of her nationals for possible war needs.

It was the fourth financial step of importance taken by the Government since the European situation became acute last Wednesday.

The others were doubling of the Bank of England's rediscount rate to 4 per cent, the fixing of minimum prices for gilt-edged securities and the freeing of the pound from government market support to conserve gold.

This action was taken under the Emergency Powers Bill enacted last Thursday by a special session of Parliament.

The order required holders of marketable foreign securities to obtain permission of the British Treasury before disposing of them.

It applied to securities "of which the principal interest or dividends are payable in the currencies of the United States, Canada, Argentina, Belgium, France, Netherlands, the Dutch East Indies, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland."

The security owners also were directed to make a return to the Bank of England of their holdings within one month.

The financial community interpreted the step as a precautionary step to an emergency in which the Government would take over such foreign investments for itself. In the World War the British Government acquired the dollar securities of her nationals in exchange for Treasury notes. These notes yielded 2 per cent, entitling the holder to buy war loan securities at par. The British Government at that time transferred the dollar securities to J. P. Morgan & Co. as banking agent for gradual liquidation as might be required to make foreign purchases of war supplies. Until sold the original British owners of the securities received the income plus a 1 per cent bonus for placing them at the Government's disposal.

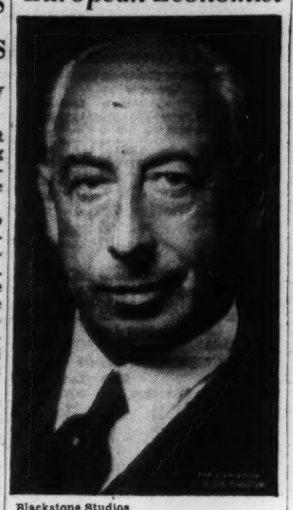
There has been no indication of whether this precise procedure would be followed again.

Informed sources have suggested that the marketable investments in the United States alone approach $1,000,000,000.

Hearst Magazines Net Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Hearst Magazines, Inc., reported net profits for the first half of 1939, after charges, were $1,488,877 compared with $1,235,883 for the comparable 1938 period.

European Economist



Blackstone Studios

Dr. Hans Heymann

European economist and originator of the property life insurance system, has been appointed Special Research Professor of Economics in the Rutgers University Bureau of Economic and Business Research.

Non-Agricultural Employment Drops 30,000 During July

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Labor Department reported a net decline in non-agricultural employment in July of about 30,000 workers, but attributed much of it to seasonal curtailment of retail trade employment.

The department's monthly survey said that more than 100,000 were released from jobs in retail trade and that there were employment declines in anthracite and metal mining and several of the service industries.

Gains were reported, however, in employment in construction, transportation, and public utilities. Class I railroads were reported to have added 8,700 to employment rolls from June to July.

The report said factory employment had dropped off 0.1 per cent and was accompanied by a 2.4 per cent drop in July pay rolls. The July employment level was reported at 10.5 per cent above that of July, 1938, and pay rolls 18.7 per cent higher.

Bureau Sees 1940 Wheat Area Equal To 1939 Plantings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department predicted that the nation's wheat growers would plant a 1940 acreage about equal to that planted for this year and that wheat prices in the United States would remain above world levels.

Although war scares have given a lift to wheat prices recently, the department economists noted that the world wheat supply was the largest in history and prices in world markets the lowest in more than five years.

Prices in this country have been supported by the Government loans on wheat. Wheat at Kansas City recently averaged about 3 cents a bushel below a year ago. Prices for this same wheat at Liverpool, England, were 44 cents lower.

The department said large seedings of wheat were discouraged last year by the decline in wheat prices, the unfavorable outlook at planting time, and benefits offered for complying with the Government acreage control program.

"This year there do not appear any circumstances which might induce growers to make important changes in acreage from last year," it added.

Wheat seeding for the 1939 crop amounted to 64,600,000 acres under benefit payment acreage allotments of 55,000,000 acres. The allotment for 1940 has been raised to 62,000,000 acres.

With average yields, such an acreage would produce about 785,000,000 bushels of wheat, or about 100,000,000 more than is needed in this country for food and seed, the department said.

Unless world wheat plantings are sharply reduced or yields poorer, the department said, "any improvement in world prices would depend upon improvements in demand."

World wheat supply for this season is estimated at more than 5,000,000,000 bushels. Although world production this year is about 440,000,000 bushels less than last, this is more than offset by an increase of 600,000,000 bushels in stocks of old wheat.

The 1939 wheat crop in the United States now is estimated at 731,000,000 bushels. With average domestic consumption and exports, the department said, the carryover of old wheat stocks on July 1, 1940, may be about 25,000,000 bushels less than the estimated 254,000,000 bushels of old wheat on July 1 this year.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market was a peremptory decline, followed by a sharp rally. The decline broke through the 135 level on the Dow-Jones industrials on Monday, a point which seemed the bottom of any purely "technical" reaction, and then it went on down to 128½ before recovering. Thus the bull market apparently ushered in only a month ago seems to have been unceremoniously ushered out. It would be hard to say what this market is, on the charts. "Bull market" and "bear market" have alternated faster and faster till definition fails.

The war news was all the market cared to hear about. Business news and political news was printed sparingly and read with boredom. Not only the stock market but all the other markets teetered and tottered with each cable from abroad. And market responses to the war scare were far more orthodox than had been the responses to the Prague incident or even to Munich last fall.

Wheat added several cents to its four-week recent rally and world sugar added 10 points to its recent gain of 15; cotton sold off slightly as folks realized that if a war came Britain could use her barter cotton and our European market would shrink even further. The near rubber months moved up smartly on the war scare as well as the tightening world statistical position, and cocoa shook itself from its own little private bear market and moved up because armies eat chocolate. Copper firmed in London and the Germans began inquiring here for copper after the London market was shut to them.

Bonds Drop Sharply

All bonds fell sharply, high grades included and Treasuries lost in a few days the gains of a few weeks. The market for Treasuries slowed as dealers refused to accumulate inventories and would buy bonds only when they knew where they could place them. The sloppiness in the bond market was sufficient to put to sleep the recent activity in new issues and none are now likely to appear for some time. Even the Treasury may not make its anticipated September 15 offering.

The business news that was ignored was generally good though by no means exciting. The appearance of new automobile models this year will be the earliest on record, and will help to make the September business indices look quite good. Business was unperturbed last year through the Munich crisis, the Federal Reserve Board index mounting steadily, and it appears to be unperturbed now.

Even the Prague incident could hardly be said to have disturbed business; it was going down anyway. Looking back over previous crises—the Ethiopian campaign, the Spanish war outbreak, the occupation of the Rhine, the shooting of the Jugoslav King in Marseilles—it appears that however much they affect the stock market they affect business little, at the time anyway.

Due to the automobile model shutdown and the stopping of wells in the oil country, the Federal Reserve Board index for August may not do so well as July's surprising 102, but September will probably make up for the August lag.

The break in sterling was no surprise here. Folks had thought for some time that the Fund was in no condition to peg the pound in any crisis. These huge stabilization funds are huge only by contrast with pre-depression gold movements; capitalists have wisened up just as much as officials. The Fund in effect tried to put Britain back on a modern gold standard of a sort at $4.68⅛ to the pound and merely gave up more easily or with less stubbornness than did the Bank of England in 1931. Incidentally, gold in London went to a new record high of 155 shillings, or 4s. 6d. (4/6) above the top in January. In effect, the Bank of England, which is the Edgar Bergen of the Exchange Equalization Fund, was faced with the alternatives of getting the Government to establish a blocked pound and an exchange police system or else to let go the pegged price and so increase the Englishman's (and Scotsman's) cost of freighting his money out. To Londoners the effect was an appreciation of the dollar and an increasing expensiveness in the trip to New York.

Of course this didn't mean any abrogation of the Tripartite Agreement. That agreement merely pledges America, Britain, and France, not to do what no nation but the United States would do anyway, cut the value of its own currency for raiding purposes. The British cut it because they had to. That doesn't count.

In the remote case a war really occurs it looks as though 1939 will put as clean a broom to some of the myths of the 'thirties as 1929 put to the 'twenties. After all, stabilization funds are at least supposed to stabilize, and an overnight move of 28 cents in the pound, with an almost proportionate drop in the franc, is no stability. The foreign exchange markets were shocked by the half-hour gyrations of sterling down to $4.60 just before Munich but that wasn't as bad as last week's break. On Friday sterling sashayed round until everybody stopped guessing; it closed Thursday at $4.68⅛, opened Friday at $4.40, skidded to $4.38, rose to $4.50, and then closed somewhere else.

Commodity Outlook

Price control is unlikely on commodities for some time—unless it be on uncontrolled commodities like cocoa. Everything is now throttled down—rubber at 60 per cent, tin at 55 per cent, tea at 90 per cent, copper at 105 per cent and American farm products at perhaps 70 per cent, to say nothing of steel in this country at 63½ per cent and other industries at similar slow-downs. It is appalling to think what could be turned out if we knew how. War, like love, would find a way, and this is one of the few things in its favor. The first moves, and for some time thereafter, would probably not be price control but merely the more or less officially enforced enlargement of production quotas.

To drop to a lower ceiling, it is positive and definite that the Public Examining Board (Magill, Burgess, Conway, and Cummings) will not say a good word for the broker-bank. They will kill it, and suggest something else. Thereby Jerome Frank and the SEC collectively will lose considerable face and find themselves out on somewhat of a limb. Jerome Frank is busy writing letters antagonizing newspaper men and deserves a stop order.

The Stock Exchange came out with a report on auditing, by a sub-committee of the Committee on Stock List. The auditing and accounting profession is still concerned about McKesson & Robbins. With the European war news predominant, it was a tough publicity break for the Committee. However, the report, which was long, was also interesting. Its wording showed the Stock Exchange as human, which it has not always seemed. Rather than a report it is a thesis. The purpose of the thesis is (a) to show how corporations can improve their audits, and (b) to show the public that audits are not and cannot be all they are cracked up to be.

Maybe there is something significant in the whole thing; the SEC held prolonged hearings on the McKesson and Robbins case; and the SEC must have had a look-see at this report before it was released, because it applies to the McKesson-Robbins case. The SEC is working on a report, but of course SEC reports are customarily late by a minimum of 12 months. SEC employees are conscientious or nothing.

There They Go—
Back to School!

Out of their sunsuits and overalls—and into the delightful new school clothes now being shown in Monitor-advertised children's shops. In all the flurry of getting youngsters ready for school, a mother does appreciate the reliability of department stores and specialty shops that advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Office Equipment Industry Profit Outlook Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Improvement in the outlook for office equipment sales in the last half of 1939 is in prospect, with indicated sales gains of the principal manufacturers for the full year ranging from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, according to a study prepared by Fitch Investors Service.

Increases in net profit, the report points out, should outrun the improvement in sales, if only for the reason that the larger producers were able to cut corners in the matter of operating expenses last year and such savings are now being reflected in better profit margins.

With the introduction of more efficient methods of operation and the ever-growing need for the keeping of records, the modern office has become more highly mechanized. As a result the office equipment industry has grown considerably in importance.

"Demand for business machines," states the report, "is a barometer of business itself. After the setback in sales occasioned by the 1937 recession, sales volume began to pick up during the last half of 1938 and has been steadily going forward since as sales promotions are again meeting with favorable response on the part of corporation executives, insurance companies, financial institutions and governmental bureaus.

"The typewriter companies have not done particularly well this year, those making the best showing being helped by other lines that bulked out volume. The Government has caused Federal indictments to be handed down against the Remington Rand, Royal, Underwood and Smith typewriter companies, claiming a conspiracy to control the market for standard typewriters.

"The defendants control at least 90 per cent of the $50,000,000 annual business in new typewriters, but even if it is proved that identical prices for new typewriters and the same trade-in allowances were common practice, it is doubted that such a development would take on real importance or result in price-cutting that might seriously affect profits."

Upturn of 2 P. C. In Ordinary Life Insurance in Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ordinary life insurance in force in the United States for the first six months of 1939 increased at an annual rate of slightly more than 2 per cent in comparison with an increase of approximately 1 per cent in the like period of 1938, according to figures collected by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau and released by the Institute of Life Insurance. Ordinary insurance in force on June 30, 1939, aggregated approximately $76,370,000,000, exclusive of group and industrial policies.

"This improvement is occasioned not by an increase in new sales as much as by a decrease in terminations of all kinds," John Marshall Holcombe, Jr., manager of the Research Bureau, stated in commenting on these figures.

"Of particular significance is the decrease for the six months' period in lapses, which are the voluntary dropping of a policy by its owner as distinguished from a termination by death. Such decrease is a heartening indication of the result of better selling methods by the sales forces of the United States life insurance companies."

Oil-Well Drilling Opens Up Five New Mineral Industries in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Five important United States mineral industries—natural gas, helium, natural carbon dioxide, potash, and sulphur—have been developed in recent years as a result of the underground explorations of oil-industry drillers in search of petroleum at ever-deeper levels under the earth's surface, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Large deposits of these five minerals, the report states, have been found and opened for commercial production by the oil-wel drill.

Sulphur, essential chemical for industry, was discovered on a Louisiana salt-dome by an oil prospector. Up to 1938 more than 40,000,000 tons, worth more than $750,000,000, have been produced. Before the development of these Gulf Coast fields, which also extend into Texas, 95 per cent of the world's supply of sulphur came from Sicily. Now these two states produce the greater part of the world demand, and more than 99 per cent of United States needs.

Solid carbon dioxide, dry ice, increasingly important as a refrigerant for long-distance shipments, was discovered in large quantities by petroleum-industry drillers in New Mexico, and is now being produced from wells in Montana, Colorado, Utah, and California, as well as New Mexico.

Large deposits of potash, vital industrial raw material which formerly had to be imported, were discovered also in New Mexico. Production from these and other fields now totals 700,000 tons a year.

The demand for a non-inflammable substitute for dangerous hydrogen gas in balloons and dirigibles led to the discovery, in the Texas Panhandle and near-by states, of natural gas rich in helium. These wells are the only ones in the world from which commercial production of helium is possible or practicable.

Natural gas, the fifth mineral, intimately is associated with petroleum. Half of all current United States production actually occurs and comes to the surface along with petroleum from oil wells. The balance comes from dry-gas wells, most of which were drilled for petroleum. The annual marketed output in the United States, supplying heat and power to homes and industry throughout the country, now totals nearly 2,500,000,000 cubic feet.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s '43-40 June	102.18	102.18	102.18
10 3¾s '43-41 Mch	104.16	104.16	104.16
14 3¼s 41	105.12	105.12	105.12
14 3¼s '47-43	109	109	109
21 3¼s'46-44	108.26	108.22	-08.22
5 4s '54-44	113.26	113.26	113.26
12 2¾s '47-45	107.22	107.16	107.18
1 3s 48-46	109.6	109.6	109.6
19 4¼s '52-47	119.1	119	119.1
14 2½s '52-50	104.5	104.3	104.5
6 2¼s '54-51	106.10	106.10	106.10
5 3s '55-51	109.22	109.19	109.19
45 2¼s '60-55	107	106.24	106.24
17 2¼s '59-56	105.9	105.9	105.9
12 2¼s '62-58	105.18	105.8	105.18
11 2¾s '65-60	105.10	105.10	105.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

15 3s 47-42	104.16	104.16	104.16
3 3s '49-44	106.20	106.20	106.20

Home Owners Loan

3 3s '52-44	108.20	106.20	106.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st.	106	106	106
1 Alleghany cv 5s'44	69	69	69
5 Alleghany cv 5s'49	60½	59½	59½
6 Alleghany 5s'50 st	24¼	24	24
4 Allied Strs 4½s'51	95	94½	95
5 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	108½	108½	108½
15 Am&For P5s 2030	55⅝	55½	55½
7 AmIGChem 5½s'49	102¼	102	102
1 Am Int 5½s'49	102¾	103⅓	103¼
11 Am T&T 3½s'43	110	7-32	110 7-32
9 Am T&T 4½s'66	106	105⅞	106
10 Am T&T 3½s 61	106⅜	106	106
2 Am WW&E 6s'75	108¾	108⅜	108⅝
6 AnacondaCop 4½s '50	105½	105½	105½
11 Arm Del 4s '55	98	98	98
6 AT&SF 4s '95	107	107	107
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	100	100	100
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s '44	97	97	97
1 A C Line 4s '64	76	76	76
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	36¼	36¼	36¼
2 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	61½	61½	61½
2 AubAutocy 4½s '39	22	22	22
1 B&O rfg 6s '95	21	21	21
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	57	57	57
1 B&O 5s '95 F	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 B&O 5s '96F cv	18½	18½	18½
4 B&O cv 4½s '50	10½	10½	10½
2 B&O 1st 4s '48	57	57	57
11 B&O S W 5s '50	41	40¼	40¼
4 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 Bang&Aroo 5s '43	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	111⅞	117	117¼
5 Bell TPa 5s '60C	131¾	131¼	131¼
5 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103¾	103½	103½
9 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	99⅝	99¼	99⅜
5 Bost&Me 5s '67	29	29	29
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	60½	60½	60½
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107	107	107
21 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73⅛	73½	73½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	99	99	99
1 Can Nat Rys 5s 70	112	112	112
16 Can a-Nt Ss 69 Jly	111⅛	110	111
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	113½	113	113
14 Can Nat Rys 4½s 57	111	110⅜	110⅜
13 Can Not 6½s 46	115⅛	115½	115½
5 Can Pac 5s 44	110	110	110
1 Can Pac 4s perp	65	65	65
6 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	105½	105½	105½
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	46½	46	46
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	13½	13½	13½
1 Cen Steel 8s 41	115	115	115
3 C&O 4½s 92	121	121	121
2 C&O 1¾s '96 D	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99	99	99
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	88½	88½	88½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	95	95	95
6 CB&Q 4s 1958 ctf 49	101½	101½	101½
2 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6	6	6
2 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Chi&NW 5s 2037	6	6	6
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
6 Chi&NW 4s '87	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
3 CRI & P 4½s '53A	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3 CRI&P rfg 4½s '60	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5¼	5	5
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅝	108½	108½
6 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	89	88½	89
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	109½	109½	109½
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	44¾	43¾	43¾
3 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	107	107	107
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	87½	87	87
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '72	78½	78½	78½
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s '77C	71¼	71¼	71¼
4 Colombia G 5s '52 Ap	102¼	102	102
23 Colombia G 5s '52 May	101	100	101
13 Colombia G 5s 1961	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
47 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s '58	117	116¼	116⅞
11 Con Gas 4½s '46	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Cuba RR 5s'52	31¾	31½	31⅝
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	25⅞	25½	25⅞
2 Container 5s 43	100	100	100
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	103⅞	103½	103¾
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	53¼	52½	53
14 D R G 5s'36	7	7½	7
4 Det Ed 4s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
15 Dow Chem 3s 51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Dequesne Lt 3½s 65	109¾	109Z	109¾
5 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s 52	108	107½	107½
1 Erie rfg 5s 67	9¼	9¼	9¼
7 Erie rfg 5s 75	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Erie 1st 4s 96	40	40	40
1 Erie cv 5½s '53	14½	14½	14½
2 Erie Gene 6s 57	40⅝	40½	40½
1 Fed Lt & T 6s 54 B	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Firestone T&R3½s 48	103½	103½	103½
1 Gen Cable 7s 47	98	98	98
9 Gen of Mex 5½s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Gen St'l Cast 5½s 49	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Goodrich 4½s 56	103¼	103¼	103½
2 Gt Nor 4½s'46 E	79	79	79
6 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	95	95	95
2 Gt Nor 4s46 H	84	84	84
2 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	31	31	31
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Hud&Manhan inc 5s 57	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	42	42	42
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50	50	50
4 Ill Cen 4½s'66	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞
10 ICACLL&NO 6s63A	47¾	47¾	47½
4 Indust Rayon 4½s 48	95½	95½	95½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	55½	55½	55½
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	79	79	79
2 Int Grt Nor 5s 52	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	12¼	12¼	12¼
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	77½	77	77½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	53	53	53
1 Int Pap 5s 55	88½	88½	88½
3 Int T&T 4½s 52	53½	52	52
17 Int T&T 5s 55	56¼	55¾	56
5 Jones&Laug St4¼s61	92	92	92
1 Kan City Sou 4s 36	25	25	25
2 K C South 5s 50	64¾	64¾	64¾
4 K C Term 4s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Kans G & E 4½s '80	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	51¼	51⅛	51⅛
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	14	14	14
9 Liggett & M 5s '51	128¾	128½	128½
10 Liquid Cash 4s 47	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Loew's 3½s '46	102	102	102
3 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	108	107½	107½
14 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83½	82¾	83
6 Louis & N un 4s 40	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	74	74	74
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	44½	43	43
5 Manati Sug 4s '57	27¼	27	27
13 Manhat Ry 4s '90	56¾	55	55¾
4 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
1 Miss&SAnar 4½s '78	3¼	3¼	3¼
4 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16¾	15¼	15¼
21 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	6¼	6	6⅛
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	2	2	2
6 Mo Pac 5s '60A	13½	13½	13½
9 Mo Pac 5s '77F	13¾	13½	13¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '78G	13½	13½	13½
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Mob&Ohi 5s '38	23½	22½	23½
4 Mob & O 4½s '77	21¾	21½	21¾
5 MonWPaFuo8Vs'65	109	109	109
47 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	99½	99½
4 Mor&Essex 3½s2000	38	37½	37¾
4 Mutual Fuel G 5s'47	117	117	117
1 Nassau El 4s '51	40	40	40
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Nat Distill 3½s '49	102⅞	102½	102½
7 Natl Steel 3s '65	102	101½	102
1 No Tex&M 5½s '54	30¼	30¼	30¼
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50	49¾	49¾
15 NYC 4½s2013 A	44¾	44½	44¾
5 NYC cn 4s '98	51⅞	51½	51⅞
6 NYC 3¾s '46	68½	68	68½
5 NYC cv 3¼s '52	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
6 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	55	54½	55
12 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	46	43¾	46
1 NY Edis 3¼s '68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
15 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
5 NYNH&H 4½s '67	12½	12½	12⅝
11 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5⅝	5½	5½
3 NY Ry 6s '58 st	106⅜	106¾	106¾
14 NY Steam 3½s '63	104⅜	104	104
9 NY Tel 4½s '39	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	100½	99¾	99⅞
3 Nori Sou 5s '61 ct	7	7	7
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	8	8	8
1 Nor Am Co 4s '39	104½	104½	104½
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	103	103	103
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	55	55	55
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44¼	44	44
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	68	66½	68
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40½	40½	40½
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Ohio Ed 4s-'67	107½	107½	107½
3 Ohio Ed 4s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Ohio Ed 3¼s '72	105	105	105
2 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	105	105	105
5 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	89¾	89¾	89¾
4 Penn-Dix 6s '41A	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Penn Oil Sand 4½s'60	107	106⅝	106⅝
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99⅜	99½	99½
5 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	83½	83½	83½
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88½	88	88
2 Pen RR 3¼s '52	81¼	81	81
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	115½	115½	115½
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	62½	62½	62½
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	109¼	109	109
5 Phila Co 5s '53	103	103	103
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	27⅜	27	27⅜
1 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107	107	107
1 PCC&StL 5s '70A	105	105	105
1 PCC&StL 4s '77	98	98	98
9 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	76½	75½	76½
8 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11¼	10¾	11
1 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	109	109	109
28 PubServ No Il 3½s '68	106½	106¼	106¼
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	102	102	102
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	69½	69½	69½
4 Republic Steel 4½s '61	92	91	92
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	7	7	7
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
36 St L S F 4½s '78	2⅝	6½	7
13 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	6¼	6¼	6¾
9 St L S F 4s '50 A	5¾	5¾	7½
2 St L S W 5s '89 D	59	59	59
2 Sea-AllFla 6s'35A	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 Skelly Oil 3s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
50 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	106	106	106
1 So Cal Pow 6s'47	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Sou Pac 4½s68	42	41¾	41¾
40 Sou Pac 4½s'81	41	40½	41
32 So Pac 4½s'69	41	40½	41
12 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59⅛	58¾	58¾
4 So Pac clt 4s'69	43	42½	42½
9 So Pac 3¾s '46	53	52	52⅜
13 So Pac 4½sOrs'77	44¼	43	44¼
1 South Ry 6½s56	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 South Ry cons 6s'56	66½	66½	66⅝
11 South Ry cn 5s'94	85¼	84½	85¼
14 South Ry gen 4s '56	51	50⅜	51
6 S W Gas & El 5s'60	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Stand Oil NJ 3½s'61	103	103	103
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	103	102	102
12 Studebaker cv 6s 45	87	85⅞	86⅜
11 Swift&Co 2¾s'50	107	106¼	106¼
2 Tex Corp 3½s'51	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Tex Corp 3s '59	103¼	103	103⅛
2 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	115	115	115
6 Tex&Pac 5s'77B	81	81	81
4 Tex&Pac 5s'79C	81	81	81
5 TexP-MP Ter5½s'64	102½	102	102
42 Third Ave aj 5s'60	11	10¼	10⅝
3 Third Ave 4s '60	48	45	48
6 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1 Union Oil Cal 6s'42	113½	113½	113½
4 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s'52	106 15-32	106	106 15-32
5 Un Pac 1st4s'47	111¾	111⅝	111⅞
10 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¼	106	106¼
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	76½	76½	76½
15 US Steel 3¼s'48	104⅛	104	104
1 Un Stockyds 4½s'51	87	87	87
1 Utah L&Trac 5s'44	100¼	99½	99½
12 Utah P & L 5s '44	99	99	99
5 Util P&L 5½s'47	77½	77½	77½
8 Va El & Pow 3½s'68	109	109	109
1 Va Ir C & C 5s '49	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Walker H 4½s'51	103½	103½	103½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	46	45½	45½
1 Western Un 5s'51	68	68	68
3 Western Un 5s '60	66	66	66
2 Wheel Stl 4½s 65A	96¼	96	96
7 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	106½	106½	106½
4 Youngst S&T 4s '61	104½	104½	104½
13 Youngst S&T 4s '48	102½	102	102½

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	38	38	38
4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	76	76	76
2 Argentine 4½s 48	91¾	91¾	91¾
34 Australia 5s 55	87	87	87
1 Australia 5s 57	87	87	87
14 Australia 4½s 56	80	80	80
9 Belgium 7s 55	106	106	106
8 Belgium 4½s 49	100	99	99¼
15 Belgium 6s 55	97	95	95
1 Brazil 8s 41	14½	14½	14½
4 Brazil 6½s 26-57	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Brazil 6½s 27-57	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Budapest 6s 62	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Buen A 4½s 4s 77	50	50	50
1 Bulgaria 7½s 67	14½	14½	14½
22 Canada 5s 52	107½	107½	107½
46 Canada 4s 60	107	105½	106¼
4 Canada 3¼s 61	99	98¾	98¾
3 Canada 3s 67	97¼	97¼	97¼
32 Canada 2½s 45	99	98½	98½
32 Canada 2½s 44	98½	98½	98½
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Chin Govt Ry 5s '51	8½	8½	8½
30 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	23¾	23	23
67 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	23¾	23	23
1 Cuba 5½s '45	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 Cuba 4½s '77	50¼	50¼	50¼
10 Denmark 6s 42	87½	85½	85½
14 Denmark 5½s 55	81	80	80
9 Denmark 4½s 62	73½	73	73
3 Estonia Rep 7s '67	91	90¼	90¼
4 Finland 6s '45	103	103	103
4 Ger Gov 5½s '65	16½	16	16
24 Ger Gov't 7s '49	20	20	20
1 Hung Munic 7s '46	53	52¾	52¾
4 Ital Pub Utl 7s'52	40¼	40	40
1 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47B	50	50	50
8 Japan 6½s '54	68	68	68
3 Mendoza prov 4s '54	65½	64½	65½
13 Milan City 6½s '52	40	37½	39
2 Minas Ger 6½s '59	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Norway 6s '44	100	99¾	99¾
10 Norway 5s '43	100	99¾	99¾
2 Norway 4½s '56	98	98	98
2 Oslo City 4½s '55	99	99	99
21 Panama 5s '63A st asd	65¾	65	65
3 Peru 1st 6s '60	7	7	7
1 Poland 4½s'75 asd	23	23	23
18 Queensld 7s '41	102	100⅞	101
24 Queensld 6s '47	100	99⅞	99¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	9	9	9
9 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	7	7	7
2 Rome 6½s 52	46	45	46
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	7½	7½	7½
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	18	18	18
1 Sydney 5½s 55	90	90	90
3 Uruguay 3¾s&4¼s'79	40	39⅞	39⅞
18 Uruguay 4s&4¼s&4¼s'78	42	41¼	42
1 Urug cv4s&4¼s'78	38¼	38¼	38¼

Bonds (sales in dollars). Total today, Aug. 28, 2,430,000. Previous day, 2,185,600. Week ago, 4,786,275. Year ago, 4,930,150. Two years ago, 3,783,500. Jan. 1 to date, 1,095,284,175. Year ago, 1,158,937,030. Two year ago, 2,004,635,625.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holdrs. of Record
Irregular				
Bastian-Bless Co.	60c		Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Bristol Brass Corp.	$1		Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Scovill Mfg.	20c		Oct. 2	Sep. 23
Extra				
Beech-Nut Packing	25c		Oct. 2	Sep. 11
Pac Pow & W Ltd	5c		Sep. 1	Aug. 25
United Steel & W	5c		Sep. 15	Sep. 8
Interim				
Imp Tob Can ord.	10c		Sep. 30	Sep. 8
Regular				
Aloe (A S) Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	.....
Armour & Co. Del. pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Basian-Bl pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Beech-Nut Packing	$1	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 11
Brazilian Traction L & P pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Burlington Steel	15c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Dixie Ice Cream 12½c	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 25
Frankenmuth Br. 2½c	Q	Sep.	15	Aug. 5
Gr Eastern Fire In 30c	S	Sep.	1	Aug. 22
Imp Tob of Can 6% pf 3c	S	Sep.	30	Sep. 8
N J Pow & Lt 36 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	2 Aug. 31
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct.	2 Aug. 31
Ohio Oil Co. pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	15 Sep. 5
Pac Pow & W Ltd 5c	Q	Sep.	15	Aug. 25
San-Ia-Rafael Aug 10c	Sep.	15	pec.	
Do Mfg pf 17½c	Q	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Smith-Alsop Paint & Var 7% pf 87½c	Q	Sep.	1	Aug. 25
So Carolina E & G 36 pr pf	$1.50	Q	Sep.	30 Aug. 31
U S Graphite Co 25c	S	Sep.	15	Sep. 5
United Steel & W 10c	Q	Sep.	15	Sep. 9

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
Sept.	69⅜	69⅞	67¾	68¼	67½
Dec.	68¼	70	67¼	68⅝	67½
May	69½	70½	68¾	69⅝	67⅝
Corn					
Sept.	44½	45¼	43½	44⅜	43½
Dec.	44½	45½	43¾	44⅞	43⅜
May	47¼	47⅞	46⅜	47⅜	46⅛
Oats					
Sept.	30⅛	30½	29¾	30⅜	29¼
Dec.	29	29⅞	28¾	29⅜	28¼
May	29¾	30	29½	30	29⅜
Rye					
Sept.	40⅜	40¾	39½	39⅞	39¾
Dec.	43¼	43¼	42¼	42¾	42¼
May	46¼	46¼	44⅞	45⅝	44⅞

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	10.10	10.30	10.06	10.08	10.22
Dec.	10.65	10.65	10.45	10.51	10.55
March	11.00	11.00	10.83	10.83	10.85

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Net

Emperor Orders Japanese General To Form Cabinet

TOKYO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito today summoned Gen. Nobuyuki Abe to the Imperial Palace and commanded him to form a new Cabinet replacing that of Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma who resigned as a result of the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact.

The summons to General Abe, former Acting War Minister, came shortly after Premier Hiranuma's resignation was submitted while Japan kept its attention on Soviet Russia for any major move against Manchukuo or North China.

General Abe, who is described as favorable to friendship with America and Britain, was one of seven Army leaders who resigned from the Supreme War Council after the attempted military coup of Feb. 16, 1936.

The seven accepted responsibility for conditions that made the military revolt possible.

Mr. Hiranuma told the Japanese press Japan's diplomatic about-face resulting from European events—principally the German-Soviet Russian Nonaggression Pact—necessitated the Government's resignation.

Mr. Hiranuma said, "With conclusion of the Nonaggression Pact a complicated and queer situation developed in Europe.

Changes Formula

"In view of this, the Government decided to break with the formula which so far had been in preparation and set up a new one based on a new idea.

"This signifies a change in the Government's policy. . . .

"As head of the Cabinet I feel much responsible for that (the reversal), so it is not the time for me to remain in office."

The Emperor gave Mr. Hiranuma the customary command to attend to administrative affairs until a successor is chosen.

Mr. Hiranuma's regime which was formed last January succeeding that of Prince Fumimaro Konoye, failed to attain the average life of Japanese cabinets—18 months. After realizing his lifelong ambition to serve in the Premiership, the Baron was supposed to be ready to accept retirement after a brilliant legal career.

Dispatches from Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo, showed that official and semiofficial circles reflected much anxiety lest Soviet Russia adopt a stronger attitude in the Orient, being freed from potential attack by Germany on the West through the signing of the Soviet-German Nonaggression Pact.

The high command of Japan's Kwantung Army—which garrisons Manchukuo and faces the Soviet forces over some 1,000 miles of frontier—held a conference on the situation.

Lieut. Gen. Rensuke Isogai, Chief of Staff of the Army, contended that it was unlikely that the nonaggression Pact would affect Japan's relations with the Soviet.

Border Fighting

"The Nonaggression Pact is mainly the result of conditions in Europe and not in the Orient," he said. "There is no cause for alarm here."

The General's confidence was not shared generally in this section, where tension has existed between Japan and Russia since 1931, when Japan began its conquest of Manchukuo. There has been sporadic fighting along the border for the last three months.

A dispatch of Asahi, Tokyo newspaper, from Hsinking, said Japanese troops launched counter attacks yesterday in the "third battle of Nomanhan," against 5,000 Mongols along the Khalka River on the Mongolian Frontier.

The dispatch said waves of several hundred Mongols, with tanks, crossed the river with apparent intention of attacking the Japanese south flank in the vicinity of Nord Height, but were halted by Japanese antitank fire and aerial bombing.

Hong Kong Tension Eased

HONG KONG, Aug. 28 (AP)—Several thousand Japanese troops began withdrawing today from the area occupied by Japan on the border between this British Crown Colony and the Chinese mainland.

The troops could be observed boarding transports just outside British territorial waters where they disembarked 12 days ago, leaving only small guard units at a few points on the Chinese side of the boundary.

The withdrawal was regarded here as visible evidence supporting repeated Japanese assurances the Japanese Army intended no threat to Hong Kong.

Germans Leaving Tientsin

SHANGHAI (AP) — Germans started leaving Tientsin as the result of numerous incidents in which Japanese gendarmes have slapped German citizens since conclusion of the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact.

Repercussions of the Nazi-Communist Pact were reported from numerous other Chinese cities. Swastika emblems, which previously got a friendly Japanese salute, virtually disappeared from autos in Shanghai and Peiping. Japanese in Peiping were reported to have received instructions to "cease provoking the feelings of whites" and not to stage any further anti-British demonstrations.

What Will Japan Do?

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28 (AP)—Informed foreigners said that it was too early to predict what way the Japanese would turn next as a result of the German Soviet pact. Two possibilities were seen:

First, a relaxation of antiforeign movements, or second, a sudden blow against all foreign interests in China designed to prove the Japanese Army's independence of events abroad.

One source of new Japanese-foreign tension developed with the demand of the Japanese Army newspaper Tairiku Shimpo for surrender of Chinese soldiers interned in the International Settlement. The paper said Japanese authorities were "greatly concerned" because 6,000 former Chinese soldiers who entered during the Shanghai fighting in 1937 still were held in the International Settlement.

Meanwhile an acute shortage of rice, principal item of the Chinese Diet, was relieved by the arrival of large rice supplies in Shanghai. Japanese announced they had brought in about 1,600,000 pounds over the week end for distribution to the Chinese. Further shipments of 13,000,000 pounds were said to have been arranged by the Japanese while Chinese dealers arranged other shipments thmselves.

British authorities made preparations for the quick transfer of the Seaforth Highlanders from Shanghai to Hong Kong in event of a European war. The cruiser Birmingham was made ready at Tsingtao for a speedy run to Shanghai where a destroyer was standing by to serve as a transport if necessary.

Foreigners Flee Flood?

TIENTSIN, China, Aug. 28 (AP)—Authorities here considered the possibility of a mass evacuation of all foreigners from the flooded North China area as the scope of the disaster increased.

Average Citizen in Japan Little Reckons Cost of War

By Randall Gould

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — While official Japan has been visibly perturbed at Washington's message denouncing the 1911 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, there is little sign so far that Japan's business community realizes the difficulty it may be in if, in six month's time, the denunciation takes its normal effect.

The average Japanese today thinks relatively little of dependence upon other countries, because he finds imports strongly discouraged and exports encouraged mostly in ways he seldom realizes. The fact that 83 per cent of Japan's exports to points outside the yen bloc areas go to the United States, Great Britain, France, and their possessions is a factor that enters very little into his calculations.

The average manufacturer in Japan seems about ready to surrender to totalitarianism all the way. Independence in action and thinking gets little play. Would-be exporters find great difficulty in getting licenses to import necessary raw materials for export as finished goods. Big bankers in Tokyo talked easily of the 300,000,000-yen "revolving fund" sent out of the country last year to facilitate such imports, but independent foreign authorities saw little of it.

Some Paths Cleared

If a manufacturer wants to get to work for the Government, things go differently. Making munitions of one sort or another is a popular course. The manufacturer who wants to embark on an enterprise of that sort finds the way miraculously smoothed. But the man who bears the burden of sending goods out commercially has no easy time. Although the acquisition of Manchuria and parts of China looked like a wonderful chance for a market for Japan's goods, export in such directions is now generally discouraged because shipping abroad to be paid in some form of Japan's own money — or Japan - sponsored money—is not productive of the necessary foreign exchange. On the other hand, to concentrate shipments abroad among countries like the United States that can furnish precious foreign currency is tantamount to leaving a hostage in the competitor's hands.

The Japanese man on the street knows that there is a war on, and he is increasingly bored with many aspects of that increasingly central fact in his life. There is one big advantage in a wartime situation, however—and it is one overlooked by most Chinese and others who cannot conveniently visit Japan at the moment—that is the fact that war produces jobs and reduces the number of able-bodied men who might hold jobs. The men are in the army and the jobs are mostly designed to serve the army.

When Peace Comes—What?

What will happen when peace comes is a problem nobody has tackled publicly. But no one denies that a flood of men back from the fighting fronts, coupled with a reduction of armament jobs, plus a high cost of living, minus goods from abroad, might spell serious trouble. Under the circumstances, can it be regarded as surprising that some view the continuation of war as a postponement of big problems, even though a continuing state of war makes its own obvious problems.

Japan's man in the street is living in a world of illusion. But it is a world gladly enough accepted. Foreigners who have entered a Japanese port to find themselves immediately enmeshed in official coils are likely to get a rather distorted view. It is true that the Japanese are always conscious of official supervision, but this comes mainly as guidance rather than as restraint. The technique, like so much else in Japanese life, stems backs to the big-family concept.

Plenty of Freedom

There is little individual chafing in evidence and in a great many respects with direct bearing on everyday life there is more freedom than in other lands.

The ordinary Japanese feels he is living quite a free life in a secure society and he does not have much tendency to worry over the larger issues such as whether the China war is necessary or not, and what is to come of it. He has been told that it is not only necessary but a holy mission, and that it will, after essential sacrifice, leave Japan better off than ever—and since Japan has never lost a war, he accepts what he is given with the trust of a child.

This child-relation of the Japanese citizen, whatever his status, to the state may be a key to understanding present and future developments. The Japanese are neither stupid nor cowed but they are used to being led. One great lack is that there is no single leader today nor does it seem likely that any will be allowed to come to the fore. Men stand out briefly, then disappear into obscurity at the bidding of a mysterious background "they" whose own personnel shifts constantly.

Weak by Dependence

Japan therefore is extremely vulnerable through its dependence on a few major countries which it has treated recklessly in the course of a war few outsiders approve. It is an increasingly dictatorial state curiously lacking a single dictator. It has a population highly literate yet incredibly misinformed.

If outside interference is lacking it may be able to fight for a long time—but an upsetting of delicate checks and balances might start a chain of highly disastrous consequences.

Everything in Japan's success seems to depend upon Japan being let alone, yet with characteristic spirit of contradiction Japan's group of leaders have so shaped their courses that it becomes increasingly impossible for others interested in the peace of the Far East, and the world, to let them alone.

After having forecast, since the start of the war, that the hostilities would drag on for many months, the writer is now inclined to the belief that international events may soon bring a long-deferred crisis in Japan's program.

Colonial Offer to Reich

(Continued from Page 1)

question" on the basis of restoration of Germany's prewar frontiers and special rights for the German minority—if any—still left inside Poland.

As far as Britain itself is concerned it is stated that Herr Hitler offered a guarantee to the British Empire for a period of 50 years on condition that either Germany's former colonies or their equivalent were handed back.

Czech Freedom Involved

The British attitude to such ideas does not need stating. The British Government has time and again declared it leaves the Corridor and Danzig issue to Poland and Germany and has signed an alliance with the former so discussions can take place on a footing of equality.

But though Herr Hitler's suggestions are regarded as not dissecussable no doubt is felt that if Germany came to a reasonable arrangement with the Poles, if disarmament were brought up, and if the Czechs were given back their freedom, then Britain would be ready to make sweeping concessions to Germany regarding colonies and access to raw materials.

While the Anglo-German exchanges are going on it is evident that Anglo-French diplomacy is taking advantage of the opportunity to concentrate heavily on Italy. Closing of the Mediterranean, advice to British ships to leave Italian ports and the speeding up of French military preparations on the Italo-French frontier are interpreted here from this standpoint.

Italy in Tight Place

It still is not clear in the opinion of diplomatic observers whether the Ciano-Ribbentrop "pact of steel" will stand the strain of Germany's sudden courtship of Moscow which is anathema to Roman Catholic sentiment. Along with widespread anti-German feeling in Italy, and the exhaustion of Italian financial, economic, and military resources, Italy is exposed to a situation vis-a-vis France and Britain in the event of war.

It is also felt by some that Germany considers Italy so weak that it might prove a liability instead of an asset if fighting on the German side.

Meanwhile, the formation of a new Yugoslav regime is announced, and its complexion is such that Yugoslav circles take it for granted that it will pursue a policy far less cordial to the Axis powers than was possible while the Croat-Serb dispute rent the State in two.

Turkey has also affirmed loyalty to its engagements with France and Britain when invited by Franz von Papen, the German Envoy, to stay neutral. Rumania, after considering whether to adopt a pro-German policy as a sequel to the Berlin-Moscow rapprochement has, it is reliably stated, decided to remain as before, neutral, but ready to defend its independence.

Thus Germany's diplomatic victory at the Kremlin has been followed by strengthening the position of the peace front elsewhere.

Moreover, the reactions in the Far East—where the Japanese Government has just been involved in a Cabinet crisis—indicate that the "splendid isolation" of Nippon is another price which Reichsführer Hitler has to pay for his pact with the Soviets.

Roosevelt Ready to Act

(Continued from Page 1)

is certain—wavering in its allegiance: Franco Spain appearing more and more likely to remain neutral under the shock of the new German-Russian pact; Yugoslavia dramatcally putting its house in order with a trend toward democracy which can only be described as startling in view of surrounding pressures; fears spreading through Europe that Herr Hitler no longer can be regarded as a protector against Russia but very likely is planning partition of Central Europe as well as of Poland; Japan waxing more angry as it considers the break-up of the anti-Comintern system.

Under these circumstances, it was considered here that even if no joint inter-American declaration is drawn up, individual peace appeals from the American republics would be welcomed as tending further to cause Herr Hitler to count the mounting costs of a military adventure. It was noted that Secretary of State Cordell Hull consulted yesterday with the Ambassadors of Brazil and Argentina though there was no information that any such project was discussed.

Action Against Dumping

A number of other developments occupied the attention of hard-pressed officials. The action of the British Government yesterday in banning the sale of British-owned American securities and requiring the owners to report them to the Bank of England was regarded here as a move to prevent wholesale dumping of these securities at panic rates, and opening the way for the British to establish an agency for orderly liquidation in the Government's interest.

These securities, together with the ear-marked gold and bank deposits here, constitute the British "cash" for the cash-and-carry arrangements which are expected to prevail at least at the outset of a foreign war in war supply trade with the United States.

Large British Holdings

The Treasury estimates here that the total British holdings in the United States at present amount to approximately $2,500,000,000, of which approximately $1,000,000,000 is in securities, $600,000,000 in bank deposits, $700,000,000 in plant and equipment which could not be easily liquidated but could serve as a basis for loans, and an undetermined amount of ear-marked gold which for lack of better information is placed at $200,000,000.

American gold holdings and official emergency plans are such that no difficulty whatever is anticipated in meeting any demands for gold outflow or security sales in connection with war purchases, especially in view of the full cooperation of the British financial authorities, which is already manifesting itself in the precautionary steps taken at London.

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We invite you to join our All-Wool Blanket Club
46 Court Street Auburn, Me.

SCHOOL BOYS
Trousers—Sweaters—Jackets for School Opening
COBB-WATSON CO.
51 Court Street

BACK TO SCHOOL
Suits .....19.50 up
Reversible Coats ...12.95 up
Shoes and Furnishings
L. E. FLANDERS & CO.
62 Court Street Auburn, Maine

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
BARBIZON GARMENTS
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

THE COFFEE HOUSE
All Season Open 11 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea
Supper
Good Parking
33 Franklin Street Dial 2-2284

NEW HAMPSHIRE
CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

The Bellevue Shop
BERTHA C. PENDLETON
Dresses for
Day time, Sports and Evening
at Popular Prices
116 Bellevue Avenue Newport, R. I.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass,
Brushes, Garden and Green-
house Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The
Aquidneck National Bank
of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office
Supplies

PAWTUCKET

NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Charging BATTERIES *Rentals*
440 Dexter Street Perry 6789

PROVIDENCE

THE
UNITY PRESS
42 Westminster St.
GA 9304

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

At the A. F. Roberts Store
Fine display of Useful Gifts, China,
Glassware, Lamps, Electrical Appli-
ances. Large variety of Household
Articles. Headquarters for Paint and
Wallpaper.
COME IN
116 Main Street Tel. 750

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

SEFTONS ICE CREAM
Come in, see it made of purest ingredients and finest fruits
Prince and Fairfax Sts.

OSSIE & ODESSA
1125 King Street, Alexandria, Va.
Exclusive wearing apparel
Ladies, Misses, Juniors
OPEN TILL 8:00 P. M.

The Silhouette Shoppe
GEORGE MASON HOTEL
Washington and Prince Sts.
Greeting Cards, Unusual Gifts
NO. 1 HIGHWAY—ALEXANDRIA, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

Now Going On
ADVANCE FUR SALE
NACHMAN'S
Newport News, Va.

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street Corner Main

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS
and CUT FLOWERS

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre, Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN
"FRIENDLY"
SHOE
for Men

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"Sanitone Brightens Colors"
Because color drabness is due to ingrained dirt, Sanitone cleans to the heart of every fibre, and removes at least twice as much dirt as other methods. It restores the brilliance of dull and soiled colors.
"SANITONE GARMENT CLEANERS"
ELITE LAUNDRY COMPANY
Phone 21-125

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest
Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern
Department Store

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866.
9 to 12 daily

H. B. C. Food Markets
assure you of
High Quality Foods at
High Value Prices
Hudson's Bay Company

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores
Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

EDMONTON

Alberta Mary Michael
A. T. C. M. L. A. B.
Group and Private Instruction in Piano and Theory
11970 100 Ave. Phone 82328

New Method Laundry
& Dry Cleaners
11060 JASPER AVENUE
Phones 26114 26115

You never pay more at
Edmonton's own store

JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
SHOE REPAIRING
Mail Orders Filled
10505 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Hudson's Bay Company
Modern as the world of tomorrow . . . the new BAY in Edmonton.

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

EDMONTON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edmonton's Quality
Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME
FURNISHERS LTD.
9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the "Bay" in Winnipeg
- Air conditioned floors
- Wide aisles, high ceilings
- Smiling, courteous service
- Quality merchandise at lowest possible prices.

Hudson's Bay Company

CITY
DAIRY
PRODUCTS
Always
Good

For Delivery
Telephone 87-647

The Red & White Stores
Individually and Home Owned—to Better Serve You. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Winnipeg and Branches

R. B. ORMISTON
Florist
96 Osborne Street 42 386
"We Telegraph Flowers"

St. Boniface Creamery
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS
LIMITED
Phone 42 361
CLEANERS. DYERS. FURRIERS

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290
5 to 7 p. m., daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers
Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone
Number 4/2887

Come to ROBINSON'S for Phantom NO-SHA-DO
The Hosiery of
Beauty and Long Wear
NEW SHADES: Tropic Earth, Holiday, Rosetta, Facile, Wineglo
WEIGHTS OF: 2 and 3-thread chiffon, 3-thread crepe, 10-thread service, Novelty mesh
$1 pr.

HARRISON COAL CO.
RALPH SEALE, Mgr.
Good Fuels at
Reasonable Prices
Phone 4-3383 46 Kenilworth N.

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and
TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Caincross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave

AYLMER LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
437 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Kitchener, Brantford, Guelph, North Bay, Toronto, St. Catharines, Chatham, Woodstock, Sudbury, Hamilton, Stratford, Elmira, Cayuga, Windsor, Peterborough, Sarnia, Lucknow, Cargill

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

MEN, your Fall Wardrobe—
Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings
is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Our Interior Decorating Service is for Your Convenience
Call Metcalf 4400

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every day—serve your family's favorite—pure MILK from
PRODUCERS DAIRY, Ltd.
275 Kent St., Ottawa Tel. 2-4281

E. R. Fisher Ltd.
110-12 SPARKS STREET
Men's and Boys' Wear
Specialists in Ottawa
Since 1905

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood
Coalport, Royal Crown
Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

P. F. Howe, C.L.U.
LIFE INSURANCE
PENSION BONDS
Annuities, immediate and deferred.
386 First Avenue 7-1926

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

TORONTO

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

EVERYTHING IRONED
At New Low Prices
Ask for BUDGET BUNDLE
and experience a new treat in laundry service. Everything is ironed, no extra charges; low pound rates.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
At Your Service
GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U. Manager Toronto Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

W. E. BRIDGMAN
JEWELLER
"Gifts for Every Occasion"
Ladies' Handbags, Greeting Cards, Cut Glass, Etc.
243 EGLINTON AVE. W. (at Oriole Pkwy.)
MOHAWK 9747

Coal at Summer Prices All Winter
PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW
TAKE DELIVERY AS REQUIRED
PHONE WA. 3808 ASK FOR
GEO. E. HOLLAND
(HOLLAND COAL COMPANY LIMITED)

ELEANOR HAT SHOP

2321 Bloor St. West
(At Windermere)
FALL HATS
ON DISPLAY
$1.95 to $4.95

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Mademoiselle
Mignon
Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

AUGUST FUR SALE
—Budget Plan—
BRODEY DRAIMIN
FURRIERS
AD. 1087 256 YONGE STREET

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery
LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

WOVEN FUR MOKKASKIN
Made by man from shorn hair of sheep and goats
Charming designs
Evening Wraps
Coats
Capes
Boleros
RA. 5565 73 BLOOR ST. WEST

ONTARIO

WINDSOR

W. H. McCREERY
Jewelers and
China Importers
246 OUELLETTE AVENUE

Our Cash and Carry Service is very attractive
Suits, Topcoats and Plain Dresses, 65c
Warren the Cleaner Limited
464 Crawford Avenue
Cleaners of Distinction

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store
for 95 Years and
A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

Now Buy the Best for Less—in Our
END OF SEASON CLEARANCE
Everything for Every Man
Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.

Canada's
Finest FURS
Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
Also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shiriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made
Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
Telephone ★BElair 3408
First Floor Up
1193 Phillips Sq.

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.65 to $7.50

Milly's Beauty Salon
Hair Styling and all branches of beauty culture expertly done at reasonable prices
HA. 1923 1463 UNION AVE. Beside Morgans

BUTTERNUT LODGE
STE. ROSE BOULEVARD
WEST STE. ROSE, QUE.
BREAKFAST TEA
LUNCHEON DINNER
Recommended by Auto Clubs
W. B. NOURSE Proprietor Phone St. Eustache 609-12

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Splendid quality in groceries, meats, fruits, and vegetables—with free delivery.
FOODLAND, Ltd.
New address, Lorne St. and 11th Ave.
Same Phone — 6641

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

Weston's
BREAD and CAKE
(CANADA) LTD.
CROWN BAKERY LIMITED
Phone 93196

SASKATOON

O. K. Economy
Purveyors of
FINE FOODS

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

DUPLICATING

BALANCE sheets, reports, prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Leave your
STAFF PROBLEM
at the office of
SERVISS & PARTNERS
177, Regent Street, London, W. 1. REG. 2171/2

FLATLETS

LONDON, Ealing—Modern Service Flatlets with kitchenettes from 29/-; meals as desired. "Compton," 13 Cranfield Road, W. 5. Acorn 1889.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Ground floor: 3 rooms, kitchen, etc., furnished or unfurnished; central, quiet. 11, Blandford Rd., W. 5. Ealing 2918.

LONDON—For an indefinite period, well-furnished flat, accommodate 5; suitable entertaining; central, quiet; constant hot water, refrigerator, telephones, electric heat throughout; references required. Box W-1461, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—2nd floor, unfurnished flat, 2 rooms and kitchen; use of bathroom and box-room; south aspect; tennis gardens at back; £65 p. a.; decorated to taste. MISS ESTHER JONES, 24, Addison Gardens, W. 14.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEDFORD—For sale, well-built, double fronted house, freehold; 6 bedrooms, 2 reception; usual offices. Mrs. Head, 53 Chaucer Rd.

MIDDLESEX: GREAT STANMORE—Elegant and charming freehold property; castellated architecture, mullion windows, comfortable; 2 large reception rooms, large hall and cloak room, 5 bedrooms, centrally heated; 2 excellent bathrooms, one luxuriously fitted "Queen Mary" bath, tiled rubber floors, excellent domestic quarters; first-class repair; beautiful garden ¾ acre, tennis lawn, extensive rockery, old brick paths, garage; close to L. M. S. Stanmore Station and golf course, 10 miles West End London; low price £3500. Phone Canford Cliffs 832, or write MRS. BRINE, "MIRANDA," Branksome Park, Bournemouth, appointment to view.

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.

26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5. TEL. 2127
Auctions, Surveys, Valuations and Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

HOUSES TO LET

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, Kent—House, furnished; modern conveniences; garage; garden, with tennis, and near golf; 6 months or longer, very moderate rent. Johnstone, 34 Earl's Rd.

HOUSE MORTGAGES

HOMEBUYERS ASSOCIATION LTD.
CIT. 1602-3. 11 Queen St. London, E. C. 4.
Four per cent new mortgages (also transfers) Decease cancels mortgage

KNITWEAR

SHETLAND & HIGHLAND CROFTERS WOOLLEN Industries, 11 Eccleston St., London, S. W. 1.—Cardigans, Sweaters, Suits, Shawls, etc.; all weights guaranteed hand knit by crofters; Shetland, Harris and Scotch hand-woven tweeds, rugs, yarns at moderate prices; costumes, skirts made to order. Phone Sloane 7024.

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing, and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2670 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON. 74 Inverness Terrace, W. 2.—Beautifully equipped bed-sittingrooms; H. and C. basins; meals optional; minute buses, tubes. BAY 5627.

LONDON. Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1.—Double rooms 3½ gns., single 2 gns. and 35/-; H. and C. in some. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

79 INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2
LONDON—Attractively furnished bedsitting-rooms, c. h. w.; gas or coal fires; meals optional. Exceptionally good table. Near Kensington Gardens. TEL. BAY 3039

POST VACANT

WORKING housekeeper, share home environment, family 3; modern house; personal interview. Write CHILD, 7 Sandall Rd., Ealing, London, W. 5.

POST WANTED

BUILDING, Decorating; manager with long West End experience seeks position; secretarial experience and good business ability. Phone Flaxman 7651 or write Box W-1455, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, S. W.—Large, pleasant, bed-sitting room; good position; furnished or unfurnished, E. L., gas fire and ring, H and C; 10 mins. Kensington Street. Box W-1458, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD. 124 Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms, concealed hot and cold water; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns. Eccles. Tel. MAL 3634.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished quiet rooms, single and double, near Kensington Gardens; Breakfasts if desired. Misses Evans & Livesay, 34a Clanricarde Garden's, W. 2. Bayswater 2576.

LONDON, S. W. 5—Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water. 20, Gramnam Gardens, Earl's Court. FRO. 1663.

S. W. LONDON. 10 minutes to Kensington High St.—Furnished room £26 p. a. (or would let unfurnished) inclusive electricity and hot and cold water laid on; own gas meter; use of garden; occasional meals, daily hot baths and use of telephone by arrangement. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London.

European Local Classified

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho. 3302

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, 35, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.—Charming service rooms, concealed H. and C., large cupboards; from 35/- with breakfast; dining room, full service; garden; perfect quiet; near Christian Science church. Tel. Western 9244.

SERVICE SUITES

LONDON—Comfortably furnished sitting room overlooking gardens; large bedroom, private bathroom from 2½ gns. weekly; meals as required; personal attention given to elderly guest. 29, Cornwall Gardens, S. W. 7. Western 4330.

TAILORING

25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction; ladies' and gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87 Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W 1. Tel. Museum 0616.

TEACHERS

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Students receive individual tuition and practical experience fitting them for good professional and business positions. Moderate fees. Positions found. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 30 Moorgate, London E. C. 2. MET 3180.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LONDON—Miss Hope Webb, 5 Alma Terrace, Kensington, W. 8., tel. Western 4038, has small classes for pupils requiring individual attention or examination help.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens, Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea, London, Flaxman 2747
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

TUITION

LESSONS given high-class cooking by experienced lady; would visit houses, London or country. Box W-926, BCM/CSM, London.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the
Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service to Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St., W. 1, Nr. Queens Hall
CHARLES H. BABER LTD.

INSURANCES
OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.

K. ROMER LEE
11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone Whitehall 7978

ETHEL OAKLEY
LIMITED
Hairdressing
Beauty Culture
and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0848
Personal Supervision of Principal

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
1-2 Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Job vs. Jail

(New York Herald Tribune)

New York

The same conscientious scruples which impelled Henry Beardslee Brainerd, architect and city planner, to have William Burris, nineteen-year-old Negro, arrested when he found him pre-empting a section of a sidewalk for his bootblack stand, has resulted in the suspension of sentence on the Negro so that he might take a job which Mr. Brainerd was instrumental in finding.

Mr. Brainerd, convinced that streets were thoroughfares devised for the facilitation of traffic and sacred to the public use, always had regarded peddlers, bootblacks, and other sidewalk squatters as impediments. It was merely as an obstacle that he had Burris arrested, and he was astonished and somewhat shocked when Magistrate Anna Kross asked him in Yorkville police court what he thought was likely to happen to the youth if he were sent to jail.

"That," said Mr. Brainerd, "has nothing to do with it."

On the following day, however, when Mr. Brainerd heard the report of Isaac Imber, probation officer, he began for the first time to regard Burris not merely as an encumbrance. Mr. Imber found that Burris, a South Carolina field hand with no family and little or no education, had been in New York 18 months and had never sought public assistance. He earned from $5 to $6 a week shining shoes and was independent and moderately satisfied with life.

Mr. Brainerd was interested in the report. With Mr. Imber he visited employment agencies and found a job for Burris as superintendent of an apartment house in the Bronx, which will pay him $30 a month and provide food and lodging. Mr. Brainerd investigated the job himself to make sure that it was a suitable one, and it is said that he paid the fee of the employment agency.

Knowledge vs. Duty

Knowledge is a steep which few may climb, while duty is a path which all may tread.—L. Morris.

Did You Ever Wonder

What 'Dark Stars' Are?

When you step out into the open on a clear night you see a host of twinkling stars. These stars are enormously distant flaming suns. But in addition to these shining points of light, there are great numbers of "dark" stars.

It is thought by some that these dark or nonluminous stars may be planets making up distant solar systems, somewhat similar to ours. If this is the case, it is conceivable that somewhere in the outer reaches of space there may be worlds not greatly different from our own, with land and water and growing things.

It is a favorite bit of imagining to think that the inhabitants of some such other world might one day communicate with earth by means of radio, but the feat is quite impractical on at least two scores: first, because the Kenelly-Heaviside Layer of ionized gas about the earth reflects back and blankets our outgoing signals and would insulate us from incoming signals from outer space; and second, because of the enormous distance to be traveled by the signals. Even though it is true that radio waves travel at the speed of light (approximately 186,000 miles per second), it would take nearly 4½ years for a signal to reach the very nearest known star! And that star is a flaming sun, and quite unlikely to send out signals.

We cannot see dark stars, nor can we even photograph their image. They are detected, however, in some instances by their periodical dimming effect on bright stars about which they revolve.

A famous example of this is the

When the dark companion star comes between the bright star and the earth, it causes an eclipse.

eclipsing variable star Algol. It is thought that Algol is a double star, or two stars revolving about the same center of gravity, one being darker or less luminous than the other. The plane of their orbit is nearly edgewise to our line of vision, so at each revolution the darker star comes between us and the brighter star, cutting off most of the light.

This theory has support in observations with a spectrograph, which show that before the eclipse, the star is moving away from the earth, and toward the earth after the eclipse.

W. P. Keasbey

The First to Bark—Loses!

Monitor Camera Club from Max Hayek, Brussels

MacDonal' and Sandy engage in an impromptu canine tug of war

Vocations

Bus Boy

The man who starts in a restaurant to learn to be a waiter is called a bus boy. His work starts when the eater is finished. He takes the dishes back to the kitchen and prepares them for the dishwasher. This consists of scraping, sorting and stacking.

The only skill required is the ability to handle dishes without breaking them and to handle the silver without dumping any into the garbage pail or laundry hamper.

Since many bus boys have no thought of their job beyond the next pay day, anyone really wanting to learn the restaurant business, and desirous of making the restaurant eater satisfied, should be able to find an opening.—Roy C., Pacoima, Calif.

When to Write 'Finis'

And to say the truth there seems to be no part of knowledge in fewer hands than that of discerning when to have done.—Swift.

In Lighter Vein

Something Else Again

Her parents have forbidden her to see him or receive telephone calls from him. So what does he do? When they have a tea date, he stands on the sunny side of the street and with a pocket mirror signals into her room that he is waiting for her. What will Cupid think up next?—Baron George Wrangel in Manhattan.

He might think up a mirror that shines on rainy days.—New Yorker.

Better Late Than Never

It was 3 o'clock in the morning and the guard was rather suspicious of the man in evening clothes who walked slowly along the street, crossing and recrossing the road.

"Out rather late, aren't you?" asked the guard.

"Perhaps it is a little late," agreed the man, "but it's about the only chance a pedestrian has these days."—Wall Street Journal.

"Ask them if they've ever heard the one about Pat and Mike's golf game."

Daily Anecdote

Respecting Authority

It is frequently the little, the almost unnoticed, deeds of great men which arouse the greatest admiration in the wise and thoughtful beholder.

When the Masonic Temple in New York was burned bany years ago, General Grant, then ex-President, witnessed the conflagration. In his anxiety to see a little better he approached a little beyond the fire lines; whereupon a burly fireman swung him around, and shouted: "Here, what's the matter with you? Chase yourself out of here, and be quick about it."

"He did not stop to argue the matter," said one who had recognized him. "He had run up against a sentinel, and when stopped went the other way. That was all. The man had a right to be there; he had none. A smaller man would have made a row, stood upon his dignity. General Grant showed true greatness. I was never more of an admirer of him than at that moment."

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Csaky, Count Stefan (chä'-fŏn tsō'-ki)—Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Gruening, Dr. Ernest (grēn'-ing)—Chief of the U. S. Department of Interior's Division of Territories and Island Possessions.

Hasa (hä'-sä)—Town in Saudi Arabia where the California Arabian Standard Oil Company owns oil wells.

Kung, H. H. (kŏŏng)—Premier of China.

La Guardia, Fiorello (fyō-rĕl'-lō lä gwär'-dyä)—Mayor of New York.

Oikawa, Admiral Koshiro (kō-shī-rō ō-ī-kä-wä — even accent) — Commander of the Japanese naval forces in China waters.

Pattullo, T. D. (pă-tŭl'-ō)—Premier of British Columbia.

Shiratori, Toshio (tō-shī-ō shi-rä-tō-ri — even accent)—Japanese Ambassador to Rome.

Śmigly - Rydz, Marshal Edward (ĕd'-värd symig'-li-ridz')—Premier of Poland.

Ziółkowski, Korczak (kôr'-chäk zhōōl-kôf'-ski—the l in the first syllable of the surname is very dark, the back of the tongue being in approximately the same position as for w) — Polish - American sculptor.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

ibn-Saud, Abdul-Aziz (ib'n-sä-ōōd') — King of Saudi Arabia.

Ichang (ē'-chäng') — Town over 1,000 miles up the Yangtze River from Shanghai, near which two British river steamers were sunk.

Yangtze (yäng'-tsē') — The principal river in China.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

LOBSTER

The lobster requires 10 years to reach an over-all length of 10 inches—when it is big enough to market. During this time it changes its shell 20 times. If legs or claws are lost, lobsters don't worry—they grow new ones. Large, healthy lobsters lay from 10,000 to 77,000 eggs a year. The largest lobster ever caught weighed a little over 35 pounds.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Stable at Bethlehem

It is implied in Luke 2:7 that during the course of the visit of Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem, Jesus was born in a stable, for we are informed that he was laid in "a manger; because there was no room in the inn."

An ancient tradition, dating from the early centuries of our era, identifies this stable with a cave near the summit of the hill on which the village stands. The present writer has visited the traditional cave which is now covered by a group of buildings including a church and a convent, and, in contrast to its original simplicity, it is decked with elaborate relics and ornaments.

There is nothing surprising or unusual about a cave having been used as a stable, for in Palestine one still observes numerous caves which are used for various purposes.

Daily Quotation

FRIENDSHIP that flows from the heart cannot be frozen by adversity, as the water that flows from the spring cannot congeal in winter. — J. Fenimore Cooper.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Back Home*

By LE PELLEY

IT'S NICE TO GET BACK TO PEACEFUL WILLOWVILLE ..
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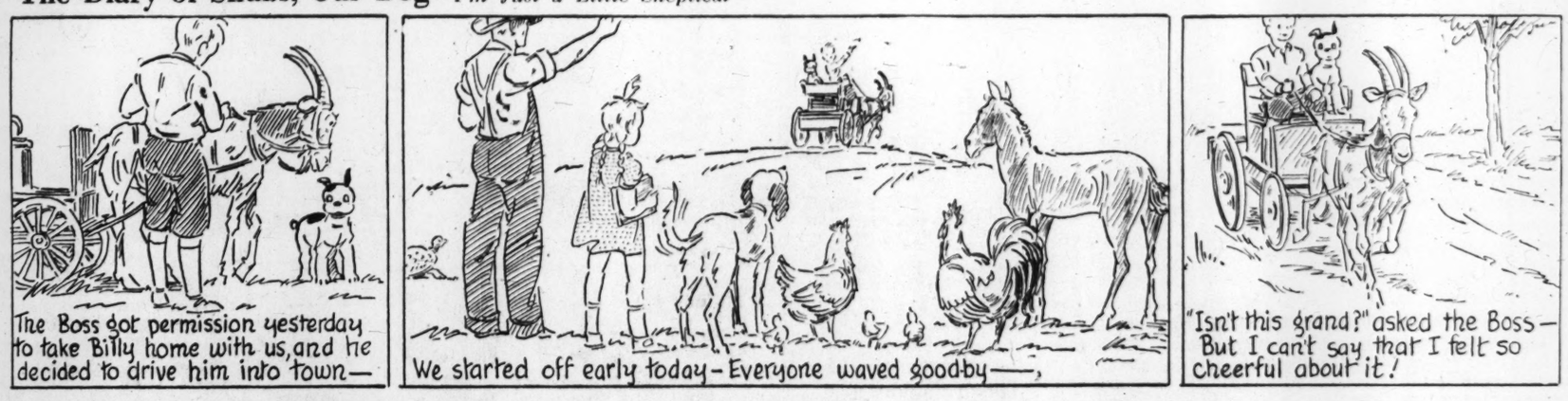
HELLO TUBBY — IT'S ABOUT TIME YOU CAME BACK!
WHY? WHAT'S HAPPENED?
WELL, IT'S HYMIE DOBSON AGAIN!
HYMIE? WHAT'S HE DONE??
HE'S DISAPPEARED!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'm Just a Little Skeptical—*


The Boss got permission yesterday to take Billy home with us, and he decided to drive him into town—
We started off early today - Everyone waved good-by—,
"Isn't this grand?" asked the Boss— But I can't say that I felt so cheerful about it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*That's Their Story*

By THE HAGERS

I QUACKED, "I'LL LEAVE YOU NOW, GOOD FRIENDS, TO FIND OUT WHERE LOST RIVER ENDS."
THE BOULDER SIGHED, "WE'D LIKE TO LEARN. BOATS FLOAT DOWNSTREAM, BUT DON'T RETURN.
WE ASKED A FISH, WHO SWAM NEAR SHORE. HE SAID ONE WORD AND NOTHING MORE.
STRANGE BIRDS REPLY TO ALL OUR CALLS WITH THIS SAME ANSWER, 'FALLS! FALLS!'

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Price of Peace

Peace of a kind is always procurable at a price. It may be the futile "buying off" represented by Munich. It may be the cost of rearmament. It may be the courage to risk a war. It may be the dearer price of sufficient honor and humility to work out a just world order. For years the question has been which of these prices the world would pay. At this hour, behind all the confusion of peace appeals and war threats, of double-crossing diplomacy and ideological contradictions, that is the question.

The manufacturing of a crisis only brings the question to a head. The return of Danzig and the Corridor are the conditions set out in Herr Hitler's letter to Premier Daladier. But is this really the price of peace?

The terms offered Britain have not been officially divulged, but there is good reason to believe that they include proposals for negotiation of larger questions—after Danzig and the Corridor have been handed over. That is, once the objects of the present crisis, the present assault on the civilian morale of Britain, France and Poland had been won, discussion of a general settlement might be possible. Thus is hope held out of a more solid peace.

For such a peace the world might be expected to make some sacrifices. But apparently a general settlement, ending the question of colonies and with definite agreed terms from Germany backed by disarmament, is not offered at this time. The "offer" is a demand. The "peace" would be another Munich or worse. The price for Germany stopping the crisis it has created is another "final" territorial claim.

This is not a reasonable offer. It is unfortunate that such an unreasonable demand should have been publicly made. But it is not beyond the ingenuity or power of the regime which could bring Germany to an acceptance of a pact with Red Russia to convince Germans that Danzig and the Corridor are not indispensable at this moment. For essentially the situation of the Corridor and of Danzig is the same as in 1934 when Herr Hitler made a non-aggression pact with Poland, agreeing that the situation was satisfactory enough to be left at least until 1944.

There is reason to believe that this price for another Munich will not be paid. The very tone of the Reichsführer's letter is one of the best indications. For this unreasonable demand is couched in terms of reason. There is of course the threat that, whatever comes, Poland will be lost. But much of the remainder of the letter is almost a plea, keenly designed to persuade the French that they have nothing to fear if Germany is permitted to go east.

Unlike earlier demands, this one even urges Premier Daladier (and the French people) to consider how they would feel if cut off by a corridor from Marseille. Compare this plea with the unannounced seizures of Austria and Prague or with the ultimatum of Godesberg. The important point is that this note shows an ability to consider the viewpoint of others which indicates that at this time their views should be strongly presented and should rule out any partial peace.

Indeed there is more than a little reason to believe that the "war of nerves" has already been decided, and in a very different manner from last September.

Waiting

The British Cabinet's delay in replying to the message Sir Nevile Henderson bore to London from Berlin contrasts notably with the haste in which Mr. Chamberlain departed for Godesberg nearly a year ago. The contrast needs to be emphasized. Reports from Berlin indicate that the pause may be misread in the Wilhelmstrasse. If the British reply were No, these reports observe, no delay would have been required to frame it.

But that is to overlook the British Government's awareness that it is engaged in a war of nerves. "Take it easy" is a good stratagem in such a war. As peoples everywhere are learning, in a crisis it is hard to wait. It is hard for the statesmen as well as for the people. To let time play its part is a difficult feat of generalship.

In this case it would appear to be sound strategy. The sense of gravity which for many days has been felt in all countries where press and radio are free agents, evidently is only beginning to be felt among Germans in Germany. Reichsführer Hitler's address to Reichstag members, issuance of food-rationing cards, reduced schedules for transportation services and lack of gasoline for private cars—these developments appear to be bringing home the situation to Germans in a way which can best be described as sudden.

The peoples of the democracies have been under fire in this "war of nerves" for days and weeks in which the German people themselves have been shielded from its impact. That the free peoples nevertheless have not cracked and that their governments are certain of their support in a firm stand is underscored by the poise shown in London. The British Cabinet's refusal to hasten in replying to Herr Hitler says plainly that the defensive front—without Russia—can stand the strain.

The war of nerves at the moment is being waged with waiting.

Men Marching for Peace?

Men are marching today in Berlin, London, Paris, and Warsaw. So are they, too, in Boston. But how different the atmosphere!

There is gaiety in the Hub as the fortieth annual convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars convenes. No war cloud darkens the bright August sky.

Events abroad focus special attention on these veterans of conflicts beyond American borders. In this summer of 1939 their paramount problems are also national ones: namely, neutrality, or the extent of it; preparedness, or the lack of it.

In this democracy, where the voice of all large groups has definite bearing on policy, citizens will want to know what war veterans opine about these factors of war. The stage is set for them to turn from mere matters of self-interest to consider their contribution to national interests.

Tannenberg

Reichsführer Hitler was to have given a speech Sunday, August 27, at the celebration of the battle of Tannenberg. His cancellation of that celebration was one of the first signs of waning optimism in German official circles.

But Tannenberg had in any event become inappropriate as a symbol—as inappropriate, indeed, as the anti-Comintern symbol to which Herr Hitler had rallied several countries, not only in Europe but in Asia. In August of 1914, German forces achieved at Tannenberg a great victory over the Russians. In August of 1939, just before "Tannenberg," Germany signed a non-aggression pact with Russia.

Of course a speech could have been given on this improvement in Russo-German relations. But Tannenberg is an unfortunate symbol for another reason. In 1410 the Teutonic Knights met defeat at the hands of the Poles and Lithuanians—at Tannenberg.

Around Tannenberg today centers confusion enough to warrant cancellation of a celebration of the 1914 battle against foes now hailed as friends. The history of strife has a penchant for writing itself in terms of such inconsistency and futility. It is understandable that the peoples of the world would prefer to see the reasons for such celebrations cancelled also.

—But Don't Go Near the Water

Frank Murphy, United States Attorney General, said he would enforce the Hatch Act "up to the hilt." One of its provisions is: "No officer or employee in the executive branch of the Federal Government . . . shall take any active part in . . . political campaigns." Senator Carl Hatch, its author, interpreted this as requiring any Federal official to resign if he became a candidate for another office.

Charles G. Uhl, United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, and John D. Ray, his assistant, now are candidates for State offices in the September primary. Being asked if they should resign, Edward G. Kemp, a special assistant to the Attorney General, wrote that the Justice Department would avoid an interpretation which would hamper the work of the office in Pittsburgh and that Messrs. Uhl and Ray may continue running for office provided they "refrain from addressing public meetings or otherwise engaging in political activities prohibited by the Hatch Act." It's all right to be a candidate if you don't engage in "political activities." Under this interpretation—but why go further?

Taken aback by the Russo-German pact, Japan, which was about to swallow the Orient, is obliged to re-orient her policy. In case you don't remember what reorientation means, it is what happens when the bear you thought you had by the tail suddenly takes your fist in its teeth.

Don't Let Him Do It!

Pages From an Album

I. Ignace Paderewski

There was nobody at the Peace Conference of 1919 who, by sheer personality, held my attention as did the Polish pianist and statesman Paderewski. At the ceremony of signing the Treaty at Versailles he was, as I remember, the last to enter the great Galerie des Glaces. Was this conscious showmanship? I do not think so. It was perhaps due to his precise habit of appearing on the public scene at the exact moment. At any rate everybody was thrilled when he walked solemnly in, looking, with his noble head, as Lord Riddell remarked, very much like a picture of the well-groomed British lion.

They were not a particularly distinguished looking crowd at Versailles; assuredly Paderewski's long hair, rather stern-set face, white stock, old-fashioned black coat, and aloof dignity, marked him off from the rest.

I had seen a good deal of him in the preliminary stages, and had reason to be impressed by his complete grasp of Poland's case. Mr. David Lloyd George had scoffed at the idea of a "pianist in politics," and Clemenceau, with his rude wit, had asked him, when introduced, whether he was the cousin of the famous musician.

Neither of them could understand why he should lay such stress on Teschen. Lloyd George publicly confessed, as a joke, that he had never heard of the place. Why did Paderewski want to bother about Teschen? Yet the pianist was right. Had Teschen been given to Poland—to which it belonged—instead of Czechoslovakia, the recent history of Central Europe might have been different. For Teschen divided the two Slav countries. Instead of co-operating they glared at each other for years, as I saw in the Council Chamber in Geneva; antagonism grew, and finally, when the attack on Czechoslovakia came, they were separated by this wrongly assigned territory.

* * *

The statesmen failed to understand the superior vision of the artist. They looked upon Paderewski as a dilettante in affairs. They did not remember that the virtuoso is such by virtue of a discipline, a rigorous training, that few statesmen believe it necessary to impose on themselves. Paderewski did not plunge light-heartedly into politics. When he was at the height of his career, in middle age, he realized that, as a Polish patriot, he should prepare himself to fulfill another role. Who had for generations kept alive the flame of Polish patriotism? A musician, the frail but indomitable missionary of Poland, Chopin, who proclaimed to Europe his country's will to live. And it was chiefly as an interpreter of Chopin that Paderewski had appealed to Europe and America. Yet he felt that he must speak not only the language of music, but the language of words that would be understood by everybody in France, in the United States, and in England. He learned foreign tongues with extreme thoroughness.

So he came into the Peace Conference far better equipped than the professional politicians, and despite the prejudice against him, he displayed diplomatic qualities that helped to win for Poland a new place on the map. If he and Roman Dmowski did not obtain all they asked for, they obtained the outlet to the sea at Danzig, and the so-called Polish Corridor. No less an authority than Colonel House, the American expert, has regretted that they did not obtain more in the interest of European peace.

In the relatively calm conversations of Paris it was possible for Paderewski to impose his personality on the Conference; but when he returned to Poland as Prime Minister he quickly found that the idealist is not suited to the turmoil of daily politics. There were bitter rivalries and distressing intrigues. Another powerful figure, that of Pilsudski, the blunt soldier, had emerged; and it was natural enough that the blunt soldier should become Dictator.

* * *

Back to his dream-world Paderewski went. If he had been superb on the platform, both as pianist and as propagandist, if he had been an inspiration in his home in Switzerland, if he had pleaded Poland's cause with remarkable success at the Paris Conference, he was misunderstood in Warsaw. The prophet was without honor in his own country.

Any page on Paderewski that did not mention his unfailing generosity would be worthless. He has given of himself freely in every way. He has scattered with a royal hand his large earnings. He has contributed with unprecedented liberality to various funds. But this is the least of his liberality. As a pianist and as a statesman he has devoted himself utterly to his country, and his name will be written imperishably on his country's roll of honor.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

A Prince Awakens 1914 Memories

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Tully Nettleton

Down Pennsylvania Avenue late Sunday afternoon raced one military armored motorcar mounting a machine gun. It, with a few police motorcycles and cars of State Department dignitaries in silk hats, formed the escort which took the Prince of Luxemburg from the Union Station to the White House for a day's visit with President Roosevelt.

In a way, that lone armored car symbolized how far away America is from the crisis which hangs with threat of war over Europe—and how close to it.

For while news broadcasts told of men in uniform, grim reservists, filling the railway stations in foreign capitals on their way to border posts, this one-piece military escort and here and there a soldier on leave from Fort Myer constituted the sole evidences of any martial activity in the Nation's capital. There were many more people in sports attire on tennis courts or park baseball diamonds than one could have found in khaki.

Instead of an exodus from the city at the behest of a solicitous government, there was the usual late-summer influx of sightseers. When a heavy airplane circled over the city, everyone knew it was one of the regular commercial transports; probably fewer than ten in a thousand thought of the drone of a bomber's motors.

* * *

This is the peacefulness which isolationists naturally wish to preserve. To them Europe and its quarrels seem very far away, even here on the eastern seaboard.

Yet those complications are at least in the same world. Even the one gray armored car was a reminder that armaments generally have not been reduced but enormously increased. It is not long since truckloads of National Guardsmen and Regular Army soldiers were rolling through the city to or from the maneuvers at Manassas. Headlines carry the comment of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum on the "deplorable" lack of training shown in the more recent mimic war in the Adirondacks. To some it does not seem long since long rows of wood and stucco buildings with military designations sprouted all over the mall in the crowded Washington of World War times.

It is possibly as many years since some have heard of the little country whose Prince Consort is calling on the President. His is a little country at the cross-roads of Belgium, Germany, and France, a Grand Duchy whose area approximates that of the original ten-mile-square District of Columbia, including what is now Arlington, Va., and whose inhabitants number about 300,000. It was Luxemburg that felt the first thrust, even before Belgium, of the German Invasion, by a motorized advance guard, in 1914.

However absorbing may have been the motion picture which President Roosevelt and Prince Felix enjoyed in the large upstairs hall at the White House after the state dinner, could they have forgotten entirely the situation brewing on the German-Polish border and in the chancelleries of Berlin, Warsaw, Paris, and London? The Chief Executive and Secretary of State Cordell Hull had been receiving dispatches all day through State Department aides who remained in their offices.

* * *

To the Monitor Bureau on Friday came a mimeographed news release from the National Committee to Keep America out of Foreign Wars. In the name of John O'Connor, its vice-chairman, it renewed the plea embodied in the title of the organization. The envelope in which it was delivered bore the frank of Representative Hamilton Fish, who founded the committee but who within the week had excitedly undertaken a one-man conciliation mission at the Interparliamentary Union in Oslo, upon discovering the imminent threat of war in Europe and the possibility of America's being drawn in.

But if Mr. Fish's attitude seemed contradictory, it was no more so, in the eyes of one Washington visitor than the apparent apathy of the peaceful, pleasure-seeking crowds mentioned at the outset of this article. The visitor, a native Middle Westerner who has lived in Southeastern Europe a score of years and come to love its people, was appalled at what he called the "tragic unconcern" of Americans who, while nominal devotees of democracy, are apparently willing to see it wiped out of large parts of the world without lifting a finger or an embargo in its defense.

One might conclude that it is easier for even American internationalists to be isolationists in effect when at home than it is for American isolationists to escape the internationalist urge abroad.

In one sphere, however, internationalist and isolationist found it possible to blend their desires without conflict. In practically all Washington churches, as doubtless in most of the churches of the land, there were prayers for peaceful solution of world difficulties, as requested by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ. This is a form of intervention which risks a minimum of involvement, cannot be resented by any participants in the dispute, and must accomplish a maximum of good.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Practical Peacemaking?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was reported in the press recently that Mr. Henry F. Grady, new Assistant Secretary of State, said that he saw little or no possibility today of the United States reaching economic agreements with Germany or other totalitarian powers.

This seems a strange statement when the United States made an economic agreement with Soviet Russia recently. The Soviet being the most totalitarian of all totalitarian powers, for there, as well as controlling, the State owns all the means of production and distribution.

Then the chief reason why the Fascist totalitarian Powers are becoming more and more aggressive is because the other nations either refuse to trade with them or put restrictions in the way of trade, especially the financial restriction of lack of foreign exchange. Now, unlike Russia, the Fascist Powers are all thickly populated and poor in natural resources; therefore they must either trade or die.

We may be quite sure that they will not die without first giving a very vigorous kick. By refusing to trade with them the United States is forcing them to give this kick. This seems especially unfair for, because of her geographical position, it will not be the United States which receives that kick.

Surely if the United States is sincere in her many inspiring pronouncements for World Peace she should do all she can to show the Fascist Powers that they can get the goods they need by peaceful trading far more easily than by conquest. If a store refused to sell to a customer because they did not like his politics, we should say it was very wrong, and that the customer would be justified in being indignant. The same applies to States.

A. S. AVERILL

Victoria, B. C.

"Ignorant Ants and the WPA"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just finished reading the letter, "'Ignorant Ants' and the WPA."

How wonderful it is to be an ant. To go about burrowing in the earth, or marching in regimented files. To face the winter with larder filled. To gaze with smug disdain upon the singing cricket. And do not forget that to the ant, all the rest of the world's a cricket.

How splendid to be an ant. How magnificent not "to expect my neighbor to give me a few pounds of flour or a pair of shoes." Ants, you see, do not know that that's what neighbors are for.

How fine to be an ant. Because ants have never been dropped from the only work they knew after years of honest service. Ants just keep on doing the same thing year after year, burrowing and carrying. They do not sing. They do not paint. They do not act. They do not write. They do not have any truck with such time-wasting frivolities.

How secure to be an ant. You don't need a telephone if you are an ant. You don't even know that other people use telephones in trying to get jobs, and have shirts washed in laundries because they look neater.

How well heeled to be an ant. You just say "The past was good enough for grandfather and it's good enough for me." And any one who dares to present a new thought or form is a gadfly foisting "questionable art and false ideology."

How well-regulated to be an ant. You just crawl down a hole and then you crawl out again. You don't read papers to find out that an industrial revolution has thrown millions of people out of work, willy-nilly, that the problem of unemployment goes far beyond the mere will to work, that it involves the whole process of adjustment between man and the mechanical servants who must be mastered.

How pleasant to be an ant. To reflect that the painters may become bricklayers, and the writers may turn themselves into farmers. Let the skills and the arts perish. The ant does not need or want or understand them. He can burrow.

How smug to be an ant. To solve problems with a platitude, to heal heartache with a cliché, to meet the famine of physical want with empty words.

How dull to be an ant!

New York JONATHAN

Public Parks' Tennis Pushes Ahead

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

At Randall's Island in New York men's singles champions from more than 40 cities gathered recently for the national public parks tennis championship. The entry list alone puts public park tennis on a par with many of the bigger tournaments.

In the past two years the number of public courts has been nearly doubled. There are now about 17,000 of these courts in operation, with an estimated 10,000,000 players using them each year.

There are perhaps two reasons for this remarkable increase. First, is the development of all kinds of recreation and facilities under the direction of trained men and women supervisors. In this respect a practically new vocation has been established.

The other reason may be attributed to the WPA. Funds have been made available for the building of thousands of courts. Park officials had only to furnish material while the WPA furnished free labor. Thousands of forward-looking communities took advantage of this great opportunity.

Facilities have improved so much over previous conditions that people enjoy play more than they did.

Detroit is a good example of this. In the 1920's the courts were so badly kept that hardly anyone played. Under the new régime there are 300 courts, crowded all of the time. J. W. Thurston, chairman of the National Public Parks and Playgrounds Tennis Committee, predicts that if the population of the United States were properly served, there would be 40,000 public tennis courts.

Such an increase in the use of public funds to promote the playing of tennis would most certainly carry my vote.

Boston W. G.

American Isolation and Wheat

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent "Intimate Message" from The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau your correspondent sets down these thought-provoking ideas: (a) "Suppose President Roosevelt should go isolationist. . . ." and (b) "He thought, and still thinks, that he helped stop a war last September. . . ."

I have no doubt that there are many Americans who consider it alike the characteristic and historic function of your great Republic to operate as a sort of "balance of power," beyond the trouble-zones in Europe? Be that as it may, this Canadian "thought, and still thinks" that President Roosevelt put an effective spoke in the warriors' wheel last September—a wheel which, unfortunately, was copiously greased with the freedom and properties of Czechoslovakia!

Economically, however, today's trend at Washington is causing many a headache. Acting through his Secretary of Agriculture, and using the powerful guns of the United States Treasury, I feel that your President has declared war on a group of weaker nations (operating in the international wheat markets) whose people must win a living from exports of the bread grain. By adding many millions of acres to the seeded area of United States wheatfields, the present administration at Washington played the chief role in the creation of last year's—and today's—wheat glut. On the other hand, the benefits to the price-structure which would naturally have flown from the subsequent restrictive measures in those same fields, have been sadly vitiated by the stubborn effort to win back a place in the export-wheat sun. The United States subsidy-dollars are the "bullets" being used in this wheat war. If President Roosevelt "should go isolationist," economically no less than politically, it would be constructive news not alone to the 250,000 wheat-growers on the Canadian prairies but, also, to the public treasuries at Ottawa, Buenos Aires and Canberra.

If F. D. R. really has a penchant for the policy of "the good neighbor"—I suggest, with due respect, that the wheat war offers a constructive and universal opportunity!

CANADIAN READER

Toronto

A Just Colonial Policy?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At frequent intervals there appear in the Monitor letters and articles outlining some suggestion for offering the "have-not" powers some share in the colonial trade or possessions of the "haves." Many are praiseworthy in intention, but scarcely a single one takes into consideration the first essential in a settlement of the colonial question—that is, the right of the natives to the ownership of the land. All colonial possessions really belong to their native inhabitants, and the only just colonial policy is one which aims at handing such territories back in due course to their rightful owners as self-governing and self-supporting dominions. Any other approach to the colonial problem must be basically wrong.

PHILIP RABONE

Wembley Park, Middlesex, Eng.